

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR

Barometer 30.22

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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March 1, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 50 2 p.m. 57
Humidity 59 41

March 1, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 53 2 p.m. 63
Humidity 75 63

4157 日八廿月正

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1916.

三拜禮 號一廿月三亥港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM

TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

MR. HENRY JAMES, THE NOVELIST, IS DEAD.
THOSE MISSING FROM THE MALOJA TOTAL 155.
THE ENEMY HAS CEASED ADVANCING AT VERDUN.
FURTHER ENEMY ATTACKS IN THE WEST HAVE FAILED.
SUNDAY WAS A DAY OF FRENCH RECOVERY AT VERDUN.
THE BRITISH HAVE SECURED A DECISIVE SUCCESS IN EGYPT.
EVENTS AT VERDUN ARE TURNING IN FAVOUR OF THE FRENCH.
LIEUT.-COL. A. SKEEN HAS BEEN PROMOTED BRIGADIER GENERAL.
THERE WERE 301 PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED FROM THE MALOJA.
AT LA BASSEE SOME DAMAGE HAS BEEN DONE TO BRITISH TRENCHES.
THE GERMANS CLAIM THE CAPTURE OF 1,000 PRISONERS AT NAVARIN.
A MORE SATISFACTORY AND STABLE FUTURE FOR PERSIA IS PREDICTED.
THE GERMAN THREAT IN CHAMPAGNE MAY BE FOLLOWED BY OTHERS.
A BOMBARDMENT OF THE ENEMY ON THE TIGRIS CAUSED HEAVY LOSSES.
AFTER DESPERATE FIGHTING THE FRENCH RECAPTURED DOUAMONT.
THE ENEMY'S BOMBARDMENT ON THE WHOLE FRONT IS BEING COPED WITH.

ENEMY SUFFERS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

February 28, 11.20 p.m.
It is officially announced in regard to the Mesopotamian campaign that on the morning of February 22 General Aylmer bombarded the enemy's camp on the left bank of the Tigris. The enemy was completely surprised and lost heavily.
Our aeroplanes obtained useful information that a small punitive column from Nairiyeh had attacked a hostile concentration four miles to the north, and that the enemy fled after suffering severely.
General Aylmer continued the operations on the 23rd with the object of securing a forward position on the right bank in order to get a severe fire on the enemy's position at Hannah, and a telegram on the 25th from Hannah stated that an effective bombardment of the camp at Hannah was proceeding.
Two aeroplanes on the 25th flew Basra to General Aylmer.
The river is rising and a flood is expected in a few days.
A second disturbance between the Turkish troops and the populace at Nejj is reported.

MALOJA'S SAVED AND MISSING.

February 29, 5.25 p.m.
It is officially announced that of the passengers on the Maloja 72 were saved, while 92 of the European crew and 137 lascars were also saved.
The missing are:—49 passengers, 20 of the European crew and 88 lascars.

The Survivors.

February 29, 3.20 a.m.
The official list of the survivors from the Maloja is as follows:—
Mr. Akhurst (or Achurst), Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Austin, Mr. Agnew.
Mr. Benham, Mr. Bostock, Master Bowen, Mr. E. K. Brown (?), Mrs. Briggs, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Birchall (?), Mr. Blackwell.
Mr. Calow, Mr. Claire, Mrs. Clements, Mrs. Coddington.
Miss Dockrell.
Mrs. Edwards and two children, Mr. Eldred, Mr. F. Evans, Mr. Ewart.
Mr. Foster, Mr. E. Fisher, Mr. J. Fay.
Mr. Gabriel, Mrs. Gregory Gilbert and child, Messrs. W. A. Gibson, W. G. Green and Guzzwell, Mrs. Guzzwell.
Mrs. Horton (?), Mr. Hills and two children, Miss Honda, Mr. J. B. Hudson, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Hughes, Mr. Hunter-Blair, Mrs. Fraser Macris and two children.
Mr. Kershaw.
Mrs. Lomas, Mr. Laramie, General McLeod, Mr. MacNier, Lieut. Meredith, Mrs. Magin (?), Mr. Manir.
Mr. Nisbet (?), Mrs. Nowell.
Mr. Penman, Mr. E. Phillips, Mr. F. Pomeroy.
Mr. Rankin, Mr. Reeves, Mr. H. Rodwell.
Mrs. F. J. Scobie, Mr. Sellers, Mr. Sharp, Mrs. S. Spender (?), Miss D. K. Spencer, Mr. Swain (?), Mr. Swann.
Mr. G. Tagg, Mesdames Twigg (4), Mr. W. L. Thomas.
Mr. Wilkin, Mr. Wright.
Miss Tyler Cove did not embark.

Survivors' Stories.

February 28, 10.30 a.m.
According to further survivors' narratives, the explosion blew a girl and a child into the air and they were not seen again; a man had his head blown off; one of the propellers was blown off, causing the engines to race; while many went out by falling glass from the skylights.
The rafts slipped off the decks easily and, in the circumstances, were more useful than boats.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

February 28, 10.30 a.m.
The following promotions are gazetted:—
Lieut. Col. A. Skeen (24th Punjab) to be Brigadier General on the General Staff.
2nd Lieut. Ronald Wilson (Bombay Volunteer Rifles) to be Temporary 2nd Lieut. while employed with Maxim Detachment.

TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

Fierce Attacks and Counter-Attacks.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

February 28, 5.25 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a communique says:—North of Verdun the bombardment has continued to be intense, especially in the central sector and towards the right.
No fresh attempt has been made at Poivre Hill, but at dusk the Germans made several attempts to carry the village of Douaumont. Their efforts broke against the resistance of our troops, who were unshakable by the most furious assaults.
The situation is unchanged at Fort Douaumont, which remains closely surrounded.
The fighting is less furious on the plateau to the north of Vaux. The Germans were more active in Woivre last evening. The railway station at Eix was taken and re-taken, and now remains in our possession. All attempts to drive us from Hill 255, south-east of Eix, failed, while a German attack further southward, against Manheulles, failed completely.
Our artillery is coping energetically with the enemy's bombardment along the entire front as a whole.
We bombarded several enemy cantonnements in the Vosges and also German organisations facing Stenestraete.
A German coup de main succeeded in penetrating some elements of an advanced trench and support trench at Navarin Farm, in Champagne.

Other Thrusts Probable.

February 28, 7.20 p.m.
Bombardments along the entire Western Front show the vastness of the German offensive, and the designs regarding a small thrust in Champagne may be followed by others.

German Claims.

February 28, 7.20 p.m.
A British communique claims the gain of a front of 1,600 yards at Navarin, as well as the capture of a thousand prisoners, nine machine-guns and one mortar.

Recapture of Douaumont.

February 28, 6.45 p.m.
Reuter's Paris correspondent states that M. Briand, in the Lobby of the Chamber, gave a graphic description of the recapture of Douaumont. He said the enemy had advanced from Champ Neuville to Douaumont and thought they had captured the formidable position, at the cost of enormous sacrifices, when suddenly they were swept by a French curtain of fire and fusillades from machine-guns. Then a Corps, which had been held in reserve, and was quite fresh, took the Germans by surprise. The enemy attack was stopped dead, and the fighting assumed titanic proportions. Thrice the Germans came back, and thrice the heroic French, fighting with absolute frenzy, drove them back. The French batteries, heavy and light, ploughed bloody furrows in the enemy's ranks till the exhausted and mown-down German lines broke. The French furious counter-offensive came unawares on the Germans, who abandoned Douaumont, Champ Neuville and Poivre Hill. The French then resumed the advantage and were masters of the field.

News From the British Front.

February 29, 12.35 a.m.
A British communique says:—Last night we repulsed a small attack to the south-east of Albert.
During the night the enemy sprang a mine to the south of the La Bassee Canal, doing some damage to our trenches. To-day there has been some artillery activity about Aubers and the Ypres-Commines Canal.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

February 29, 1.30 a.m.
A Paris communique says:—North of Verdun the opposing artillery is most active, except to the west of the Meuse, where the enemy bombardment has somewhat slackened.
The Germans during the day attempted several partial attacks, which were repulsed by fire and counter-attacks.
Our troops to the west of Fort Douaumont engaged in hand-to-hand fighting, dislodging the enemy from a small redoubt which he had occupied.
Two attacks on Fresnoes, in Woivre, completely failed.
Our artillery was most active in Lorraine, and we shelled enemy roads in Argonne.

Events Favouring the French.

February 29, 5.25 a.m.
The Paris Temps says that the battle of Verdun has reached a critical point. The enemy has ceased to advance, and we were attacking at some points on Sunday, when the enemy was forced to give way. It was a day of French recovery.
The journal says:—We are justified in saying that the events are taking a turn in our favour. The enemy will re-attack, but not with the same dash.

EFFECT OF THE CAPTURE OF KERMANSHAH.

February 28, 6.30 p.m.
Reuter learns that official telegrams from Persia show that the Russian capture of Kermanshah ends a series of operations which has entirely relieved the strain to which Allied interests in Persia were subjected by German intrigues. The previous anxiety has disappeared and there is every reason to predict a more satisfactory and stable future for Persia.

TELEGRAMS.

A DECISIVE BRITISH SUCCESS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

February 28, 9.25 p.m.
General Maxwell reports that Saturday's fight ended in a decisive success.
Nuri Bey, who was a brother of the Turkish Minister Enver Pasha, and who was commanding the enemy, was killed, while his chief Lieutenant Gasfar, was wounded and taken prisoner.
The enemy left over 200 killed and wounded on the ground.
The enemy held a strong position.
General Peyton reports that an attack by the South African Infantry under General Linkin was completely successful, while a charge by the Dorsetshire Yeomanry was brilliant and most effective. It was in this latter charge that Gasfar was wounded and taken prisoner and Nuri Bey killed.
A machine-gun was captured.
The telegraph at Matros Baranui is not yet completely restored, so further details are not yet available.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE MALOJA.

More Bodies Recovered.

February 28, 3.30 p.m.
Fifty bodies from the Maloja are now in the mortuary and several have been identified. Two of the liner's boats have been washed ashore. Mrs. Macleod, the wife of Brigadier General Macleod, is among the dead.

German Mines Feared as Cause.

February 28, 8.00 p.m.
The evening newspapers generally opine that the sinking of the a.s. Maloja was due to the dropping of German mines.

THE DOUBLE INCOME-TAX.

February 28, 6.35 p.m.
A large and influential city meeting, at which the Dominions and India were represented, unanimously passed a resolution that in the interests of Imperial trade, commerce and unity of the Empire, it is essential that steps be taken by the Government to enable immediate relief from the double Income Tax, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer be requested to receive a deputation, and that similar representations be made to the Australian Premier and the Overseas Governments.

CREW OF THE DENABY IN MARSEILLES.

February 28, 8.00 p.m.
Fifteen of the crew of the a.s. Denaby have been landed at Marseilles by the steamer Treverbyn from Pondicherry.

"CAESAR GLORIOSUS".

The Kaiser's Visit to Nish.

A Nish telegram says that at the meeting of the Kaiser and King Ferdinand the latter, at the banquet, made a speech pointing out that 215 years ago Frederick I. was crowned King, 45 years ago the new Germany was founded, and to-day the Kaiser, after the victory of his arms, could safely enter the former Roman fortress of Nish. King Ferdinand expressed to the Kaiser his thanks for his visit and continued:—
The world has learned to know with surprise and admiration the strength of Germany and her Allies, and believes in the invincibility of the German Army under the guidance and leadership of its Kaiser.
The King expressed the hope that 1916 might bring lasting peace, the sacred fruits of our victories, a peace which will allow my people to co-operate in future in the work of Kultur, but, if fate should impose upon us a continuation of the war, then my people in arms will be ready to do its duty to the last.
Ave Imperator, Caesar et Rex Victor et gloriosus es. Nihil antiquius omnes Orientis populi salutem redemptorem, ferentem oppressis prosperitatem atque salutem. Long live Kaiser Wilhelm.

[Hail Emperor, Caesar and King. Thou art victor and glorious. In ancient Nish all the peoples of the East salute thee, the redeemer, bringing to the oppressed, prosperity and salvation.]
The Emperor's Reply.
The Kaiser replied:—
Your Majesty has especially dwelt to-day on the three important epochs which coincide with this day. Very often as a young man, at the side of my grandfather, and later as ruler, I have celebrated this memorable day, always of the same importance, surrounded by the Knights of the Order.
[The Kaiser refers to the Order of the Black Eagle, which Frederick I. instituted on January 18, 1701, the day when he was crowned King of Prussia. The speeches at Nish were obviously made on January 18, the 215th anniversary of the Coronation of Frederick I. and of the founding of the Order of the Black Eagle.]
Now for the second time, by God's decision, I celebrate it in the field, on old historic ground, a beautiful piece of country conquered by Bulgarian bravery, received by the King amidst his brave troops and their illustrious leaders and honoured by your Majesty with a high order, but above all with the appointment of Colonel of the 12th Balkan Infantry Regiment. Thus your Majesty has done me an honour than which I could expect no better.
To-day you have given me the fulfilment of a long cherished wish, and your words prove that we, in valuing this hour, are filled with the same feelings. We have been challenged by our enemies, who served Germany and Austria-Hungary their peaceful and flourishing prosperity, and in most

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Henry James.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received, February 28.
The death is announced of Mr. Henry James, O.M., the famous novelist.

[Henry James was born in America in 1843 and was the son of a Swedenborgian pastor. He was educated on the Continent and at Harvard University. The greater part of his life was spent in England or in other parts of Europe. He was a prolific writer and no less than thirty volumes of fiction stand to his credit, besides essays, contributions to periodicals, etc. His last work—"Notes on Novels"—was published as recently as 1914.]

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

UNIONIST FOR SOUTH TYRONE.

Received, February 28.
Mr. Coote, Unionist, has been returned unopposed for South Tyrone.

lighthearted manner endangered the development of the Kultur of the whole of Europe, in order to strike us and our loyal allies at the root of our strength.

We have had a hard fight, which will soon spread further.

Turkey and Bulgaria.

When Turkey was threatened by the same enemies, she joined us and in stubborn fighting secured her world position.

Your Majesty's prudence recognized that hour had come for Bulgaria, for you, to bring forward your old and good claims and smooth the way for your brave country to a glorious future.

In this comradeship the glorious triumphal march of your Majesty's nation in arms began, which, under the guidance of its illustrious War Lord, has added one sublime leaf of glory to another in the history of Bulgaria.

In order to give visible expression to my feelings for such deeds, and to the feelings of all Germany, I have begged your Majesty to accept the dignity of Prussian Field-Marshal, and I am, with my A my, happy that you, by accepting it, also in this sense, have become one of us.

With God's gracious help, great deeds have been accomplished here and on all other fronts.

I experience feelings of the deepest gratitude to the Almighty that it has to-day been granted me, on this historic spot, once more, consecrated with brave blood, amid our victorious troops, to press your Majesty's hands and listen to your Majesty's words, in which is manifest the firm determination to fight for a successful and lasting peace, and to continue the loyalty and friendship sealed in the storm of war, in true common labour for the high task imposed upon us by the welfare of our peoples.

With the firmest confidence I also pursue this aim and raise my glass to the welfare of your Majesty and your House, to the victory of the glorious Bulgarian army and to Bulgaria's future.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

H. K. and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.—Meeting of shareholders; 11.30 a.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Friday, March 3.

H. K. Horticultural Society's Show at Botanic Gardens.

Saturday, March 4.

H. K. Horticultural Society's Show at Botanic Gardens.

A. D. C. Performance of "The Angel in the House"; 9.30 p.m.

Monday, March 5.

A. D. C. Performance of "The Angel in the House"; 9.30 p.m.

NOTICES.

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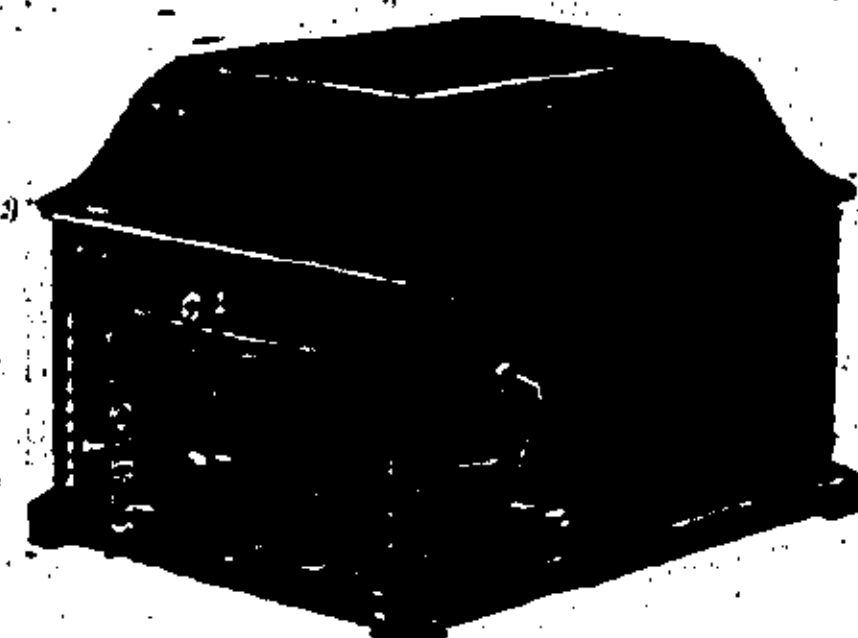
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GENERAL NEWS.

Reached the Retiring Age.
 Mr. N. T. Gray, State Engineer,
 Perak, reaches the retiring age
 in May. Owing to the shortage of
 hands in the Public Works De-
 partment consequent on the war,
 Mr. Gray has offered to postpone
 the date of his retirement.

Times Never So Good.

Employment in the Nottingham
 lace trade has never been so good
 since the Franco-German War.
 During the last six months the
 Lace Operatives' Union only paid
 \$406 to unemployed members,
 whereas when war broke-out the
 disbursements averaged \$300 a
 week.

Influenza Epidemic in U. S.

One of the most serious epidemics
 of influenza ever known in
 the United States is described in
 the report of the Public Health
 Service. It was widely prevalent
 in New York, Chicago, Philadel-
 phia, Boston, San Francisco,
 Seattle, Cleveland, and Detroit,
 the two latter cities having prob-
 ably 100,000 cases.

American Airmen in France.

The Petit Journal says that four
 American airmen have landed in
 France to proceed to the front.
 Called upon to make a written
 declaration regarding the object
 of their journey to Europe, the
 Americans stated that they were
 going in order to protest on behalf
 of the young men of America
 against the policy of weakness of
 their country.

New Wireless for F. M. S.

A Singapore Gazette Extra-
 ordinary notice that the Gov-
 ernor in Council has established
 a Wireless Station at Penang,
 Province Wellesley, in the Settle-
 ment of Penang, under the powers
 conferred on him by section 3 of
 "The Telegraph Ordinance 1885."
 The Station will be open for the
 use of the public on and after
 21st Feb. 1916.

Amalgamation of Northern and

Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Starr Jameson and Mr.
 Malcolm have been visiting
 Rhodesia in connection with the
 proposal for the amalgamation of
 the northern and southern areas.
 This is not the first time that
 Rhodesians have been consulted
 on the question, and on previous
 occasions the idea has been
 favourably received.

Not Afraid to Pray for Victory.

A Solemn Mass held in Paris to
 pray for victory for France and
 the Allies was attended by many
 members of Parliament. Cardinal
 Amette, Archbishop of Paris, in-
 vited them to join in prayers that
 "God should give His assistance
 to the mighty valour of our
 soldiers, and so indirectly hasten
 the hour of victory."

An Interesting Competition.

The Aero Club of America an-
 nounces an offer of a \$2,000
 trophy, to be competed for by
 representatives of North and South
 America and to be known as the
 Pan-American Aviation Trophy.
 The purpose is "to assist in
 hastening the day when we may
 travel in the air from Rio de
 Janeiro to New York and vice
 versa, making the trip in a few
 days."

Earthquake at Sabang.

Heavy earthquake shocks were
 experienced at Sabang last Mon-
 day night, at about half past
 twelve, says the Singapore Free
 Press of February 22. They last-
 ed for thirty seconds. The popu-
 lace fled into the streets as many
 of the home walls were shaking
 severely. Damage was done to
 the godowns of the Sabang
 Maatschappij, but no loss of life
 has yet been reported.

Kuala Lumpur Wedding.

A pretty wedding took place at
 the Church of St. John, Kuala
 Lumpur, when Mr. T. B. H.
 McKean, of Teluk Anson, was
 married to Miss Mildred Cecilia
 de Silva, eldest daughter of Mr.
 and Mrs. T. B. de Silva, Kuala
 Lumpur. The Rev. Father
 Devetta, Parish Priest, officiated
 at the marriage and Mass was
 solemnly held. Mr. A. J. Jackson
 was the best man, Miss Mildred
 de Silva, younger sister of the bride,
 being the bridesmaid.

For a good solid meal a la
 Carte or Table d'Hôte with
 Wines & Liqueurs of the Best
 ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

To Welcome Mr. Andrew Fisher. The Agent-General for the Australian States gave a dinner at the office of the Queensland Government, 469, Strand, on February 4, to welcome Mr. Andrew Fisher, the new High Commissioner for Australia.

Machine-Gun from Bechuana-land Protectorate. The Honorary Corresponding Secretary of Francistown has forwarded to the Institute a draft for \$180 to be expended by the War Office on a machine-gun which will bear the name of the Protectorate.

Lieutenant Apar. Lieut. T. Apar, who was for some time on the list of missing after the sinking of a transport from India to France, in the Mediterranean, is officially reported to have landed on the coast of Tripoli, and is now a prisoner among the Arabs.

Lynched. Five negroes who were suspected of being implicated in the murder of a police official of Sylvester, Georgia, were recently taken from the jail at night and hanged on the same branch of a tree outside the town. The bodies were then riddled with bullets.

Dr. Grenfell. Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the medical missionary of Labrador, is serving as a major with the Twenty-second British expedition hospital near the front in France, according to a letter from him received at the Seamen's Hospital at St. John's, N.F.

Another Moon Added to Jupiter's List. Chicago, January 22.—A new moon has been discovered. The discovery—important in scientific circles—adds still another moon to Jupiter's collection, making a total of eight. Details of the lunar phenomenon were told to-day at the Chicago Academy of Sciences in Lincoln Park, where an important exhibit of astronomical photographs and instruments is in progress under the direction of Lowell Observatory, of Flagstaff, Arizona.

A Useful Publication. In connection with its activities in Russia the British Engineers' Association has published in the Russian language an official directory of the officers, committee, and members of the Association, together with a classified list of their manufactures. This should prove helpful in extending commercial relations between the two countries, particularly, of course, in the engineering branches. The commercial and industrial development which is bound to take place in Russia after the war should lead to the opening of a big market for British machinery makers.

Uncle of the Maharaja of Patiala. The death is announced of Kunwar Sir Ranbir Singh, K.C.S.I., uncle of the Maharaja of Patiala, at the age of 42. The "Kour Sahib", as he was generally called, played an important part in the affairs of Patiala, and during the minority of the present Maharaja was Prime Minister and a member of the Council of Regency. His stable was generally represented at the chief Indian meetings, and he twice won the Viceroy's Cup at Calcutta. He had served on both the Punjab and the Imperial Legislatures, but was no politician, though a shrewd judge of men and things.

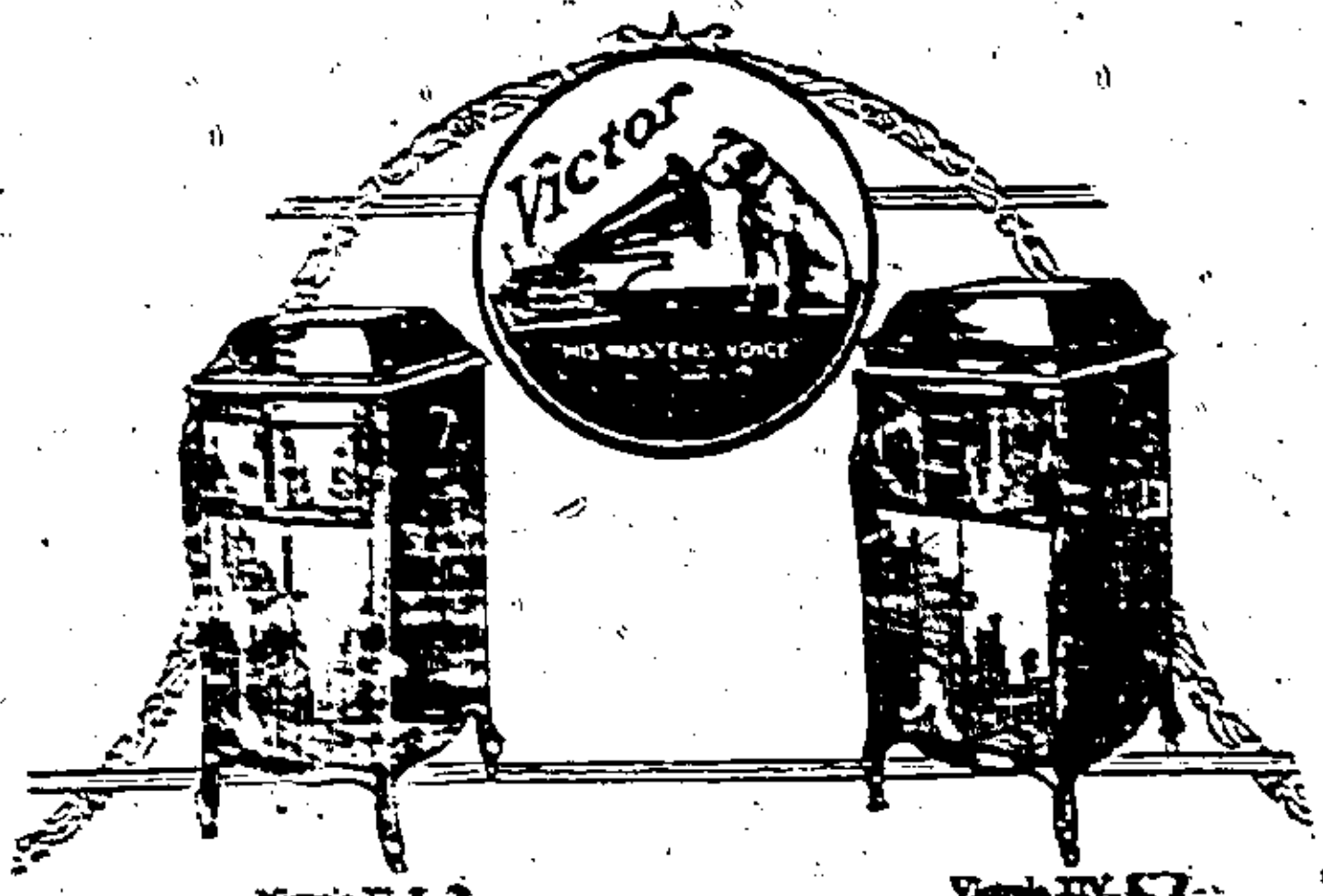
War Relief Work in Chicago. Great Britain's cause is receiving loyal and active support from the daughters of the Empire in Chicago, and this in spite of the fact that British subjects are there in the centre of every kind of anti-British influence. The Prince of Wales Chapter (State Chapter of Illinois) has been, and is doing good work. Although no regular formal meetings were held through the summer season, the members have not relaxed their efforts, and sewing meetings have been held every week. It is hoped that more war-relief work will be accomplished this winter than was possible last year.—United Empire.

If you have lost your appetite. One of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.

VICTROLA

THE INSTRUMENT FOR EVERY FAMILY.



STYLES AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:—

MOUTRIE'S.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

A New York View of Germany's Performances.

That Germany's dearest wish is to strike a deadly blow at Great Britain is beyond dispute, says the New York Outlook. She has not been so far successful in this. Look for a moment at the history of Germany's campaign against England:

Germany first endeavoured to build up a fleet which should outclass that of Great Britain, although she had no colonies, to speak of, to be defended, and England had to defend by her fleet Australia, India, Egypt, and Canada. England refused to be outclassed, and Germany failed. Next in her campaigning she chose the road through Belgium because that would give her the coast and a point of advantage for direct attack on Great Britain, and for this purpose, she made at great cost a drive at Calais; and again she failed. Then she attempted to starve England by a blockade, treating the waters about Great Britain as in the war zone, and torpedoing every merchant vessel that was bringing her supplies. By this submarine campaign she aroused against herself the indignation of all the neutral Powers and created a solidified strong anti-German sentiment in the United States, but she inflicted no serious military damage on Great Britain. Again she failed. Then she undertook to make a successful raid on Great Britain by a Zeppelin fleet. Her Zeppelins have irritated Great Britain, have inflicted some slight injury, but as a military campaign the effort has absolutely failed, and there is no prospect that it will, from a military point of view, accomplish anything. Her direct attacks on Great Britain have come to naught.

Then she endeavoured to induce Bulgaria to betray the cause of Balkan unity. In her eastern campaign Germany drove back the Russian troops. This accomplished, she transferred one of her two greatest generals and a portion of her army to the south for her drive through Serbia and the Balkans. That this was merely or mainly to rescue her Turkish ally is highly improbable. Her ultimate object, it may be fairly assumed, is not only to control Mesopotamia and Persia but also to control the Suez Canal, and so threaten England both in Egypt and in India.

There is an interesting parallel between Germany's plan of campaign and that of Napoleon a century ago, though Napoleon reversed the process. He first essayed to attack Great Britain's eastern possession through a campaign in Egypt, and that failing, attempted a direct attack by invasion across the Channel, which also failed. Germany may succeed in relieving Constantinople and in opening a pathway for herself to the Mediterranean through control of the Balkans. We do

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Ahyar 13 Jubilee Street, Singapore.
Eokondai High St., Delft.
Fongui c/o Wingsang, Magdalen.
Fochoonbit 217 Winloke St., Magdalen.
Hew Pat Heng c/o Wing Wo Chong, Singapore.
Marcia Roberto, Manila.
Nanyuen, Rangoon.
Paul, Bombay.
Pirosha, Bombay.
Singheeseng, Singapore.

Superintendent.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Auckland Chartered Bank, Tokyo.
Chee-changchun, Chanyuejeem, Winglok Street, Shanghai.
Chowsumsang, Kungshangloong, 19 Connaught Road, Shanghai.

Kanyuen, Shanghai.
Ngoulum, Astor Hotel, Amoy.
Yin inchoo 45 Tehpoadoh Street, Shanghai.
A. B. SORESENSEN, Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1916.

New Serendah Co.

Kuala Lumpur, Feb. 19.—At the New Serendah meeting, Mr. MacFadyen, presiding, defended the proposal for writing off \$31,500 from the combined property and development accounts, as the alternative method of creating a reserve would be likely to cause a false impression. Mr. F. G. Harvey gave his estimate for 1916 as 195,000 lb. f.o.b., cost 31.37 cts. and total estate cost (including 41 acres new planting and upkeep of young rubber and new buildings machinery) as 37.42 cents. A final dividend of fifteen per cent making twenty was passed. The retiring directors Messrs. Ferrers and Harvey were re-elected.

not believe that she will succeed in any campaign by land against the Suez Canal. Such long-distance invasions have rarely been successful. They failed in the case of Napoleon both in his Egyptian and his Russian campaigns. They failed in the case of England in her attempted invasion of her American colonies. More important than munitions of war is food for the army and the people. One indication that Germany is becoming hard pressed in this direction is the fact that she has just put out decrees regulating the use of food and the price of food far more stringently than before. Even the use of milk is now regulated by milk cards, like the bread cards long in use; and one report which purports to have reached London directly from Berlin speaks of "housewives' riots" in which women in their struggle to procure food broke store windows and doors.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Two roomed flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road.
Offices in King's Buildings.
Offices in Des Voeux Road Central.
Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
New Houses in Broadwood Terrace.
Houses at the Peak.
No. 1 Moreton Terrace, Causeway Bay.
Godowns at Wanchai.
No. 1, 2 and 3 West End Terrace Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Two houses in "Stonehenge", No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.
Each house contains downstairs two good rooms and upstairs three bedrooms, each with bathroom.
Outhouses and Grass tennis court.
Shortly available for occupation.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—From 1st April, 1916, the premises at present occupied by MESSRS DONNELLY & WHITE.—For full particulars apply to:—MANAGER, HONGKONG HOTEL.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Offices, 3, Duddell Street, now in occupation of Messrs. Kadecker & Co.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road, whole or part, lane at rear. Apply Clarke & Co.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road, Chater's Bungalow, No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Office on 1st Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street.
Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—A splendid set of Office Rooms on the First floor of No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central (above the Robinson Piano Co.) comprising three large and two small rooms with out-houses and servants' quarters. The Premises are being thoroughly repaired and renovated. Centrally located in the vicinity of the banks and shipping offices. Rent moderate. Apply to—
MOW FUNG & CO., 10, Des Voeux Road Central.

HOUSE TO LET.—6, Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon. Newly colour-washed and varnished throughout. Rent \$45 per month. Apply 7, Humphreys Avenue or by letter to Box "A" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—Typewriting: Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—EUROPEAN SHOP in good centre. Monthly rental \$200 to \$300, eas if necessary. Apply to "New" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO

EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

FOR

QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS

TRY

WING ON CO., LTD.

DES VOEUX ROAD.

THE STORE FOR EVERYTHING
AND
FOR EVERYBODY.

Largest and Most Complete
Stock in the Colony.
TELEPHONE 198.

NOTICES.

"WOLSEY"

PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

FOR GENTLEMEN.

EVERY WOLSEY GARMENT IS GUARANTEED TO BE PURE WOOL AND UNSHRINKABLE AND ANY PROVING OTHERWISE WILL BE REPLACED FREE OF COST.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PALL MALL Cigarettes.



Have Unusual Qualities and an Individuality that at once create a preference for this Exquisite Brand.

JOHN COTTON, LTD.

CIGARETTES.

EDINBURGH "0" in tins of 50s \$1.50
VIRGINIA "50s 1.35
EXTRA NO. 3 VIRGINIA "50s .85

SOLE AGENTS:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

DISS BROS.

English Tailors.

NO. 1, WYNDHAM ST. (FLOWER ST.)

Established 1900.



N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

WAR AND HEADACHES.

Have you noticed that your eyes are much more tired and that you have headaches since the war started? Everyone is reading two or three times as many papers as usual. Their additional reading causes eyestrain in eyes which had been previously capable of doing all the work they were asked to do. If your eyes were perfect, or if you had correctly fitted glasses, you could read all day without tiring your eyes.

We make no charge for testing your eyes, therefore if your eyes tire call in and ask if you need glasses.

N. LAZARUS

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN 22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



MALARIA

PREVENTED AND CURED BY

ESANOFELE

ALL DRUGGARIES

FREE SAMPLES & LITERATURE TO PHYSICIANS.

C. MARTINI, SOLE IMPORTER, HONGKONG

ROBT. PORTER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

BULL DOG

BRAND

LIGHT ALE

(IN PINTS AND SPLITS)

Very light, extremely palatable
and refreshing. Brewed from the
finest English malt and hops.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Correspondents are requested to observe rule which
requires them to forward their names and addresses with
communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for
publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will
be as follows—
Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$12 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions
for any period less than one month will be charged as for a
full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to
messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at
their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by
post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00
per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for
cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed
period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered
to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamrock,
Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

KENWORTHY.—On February 24, 1916, at the Victoria
Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Kenworthy, a son.

MARRIAGE.

DUTTON-SMITH.—On the 1st inst., at St. John's Cathedral,
by the Rev. G. M. Tichborne, Margaret McGregor Smith, daughter
of Mrs. Smith, widow of the late John Smith of Elgin, N.B., to
Sydney Hardy Dutton, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Dutton,
of West Didsbury, Manchester.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1916.

COALITION OR PARTY GOVERNMENT?

The history of British politics has provided numerous examples
of the failure of Coalition Governments to carry out national desires,
and it would seem that, after yet another trial, the people at home
are beginning to doubt the ability of the present Ministry to succeed
where others have failed. Whether the existing Government, with
its opposing elements, was called into being because the Liberals
found themselves with a bigger job in hand than they could manage,
or whether it was created out of a genuine desire to secure the best
talent of the nation in the discharge of a great undertaking, it will
be admitted that at any rate it has fallen far short of general expecta-
tions. It set out to please and pacify everybody; it has satisfied
none. Its establishment has saved the country from the turmoil of a
General Election, but the indecisiveness of its policy has been a
big price to pay for this result, and opinion would now seem to be
complete veering round to the view that there are worse things than
a change of Ministry at a time of crisis.

There can be no doubt that Liberalism, in the real sense of the
term, has gone. Free service has been sacrificed, and the death-knell of Free Trade has sounded. It is all very
well to talk about great crises calling for desperate remedies.
The fact has to be faced that the principles upon which the
Liberal Party has built itself up are falling one by one, and the
point naturally suggests itself that political leaders who have
come to surrender their firmest beliefs are hardly likely to be
in the confident and determined mood necessary to carry through a
huge and protracted undertaking like the present war. What is
the remedy for the present situation? The Liberals are hopelessly
divided among themselves; the Unionists, with their larger outlook
on life, are, happily, still intact. Realising that fact and
all that it means, the Nation advocates a return to the older and
more familiar condition of homogeneous Government. It admits that
the Unionist Party is, in individual talent, inferior to its rival, and
also that it is without a majority in the House of Commons. But it
suggests that it should take courage and responsibility in its own
hands, produce a clear-cut policy and offer it in frankness to the
nation. In effect, the idea is that the Coalition should be admitted
to have failed and that its place should be taken by a Unionist Govern-
ment proper, under its regular leaders.

The idea put forward by the Nation may be difficult of translation
into reality, but it comes with peculiar significance at the present
time and is based on a sound recognition of the facts as they are.
Such a policy as the Unionists could bring forward would, we are
sure, find the approbation of the best opinion of the Empire, and its
operation would finally remove the cancer of halting indecision of
which we have seen too much of late and which is absolutely fatal to
the proper conduct of a war. The difficulties in the way of the need-
ful transition may be many, but in the end the force of public opinion
must have a very real and direct bearing on the situation.

Hardly the Game.

On looking through our report
in yesterday's issue, of the little
passage of arms at the Criminal
Sessions between Mr. Jenkin and
Mr. Orme, we are tolerably cer-
tain that our readers will agree
with our feeling that the latter
gentleman's allusion to the
former's connection with the
police was unworthy and not
conspicuously dignified, and that
the reply was entirely justified.
We don't expect—indeed we
don't particularly want—to see
the same rigid conventionalism
observed in a Colonial court that
is looked for at home; but there
is a reasonable line to be drawn.
An outside reader might almost
be led to think, from Mr.
Orme's observation, that the
work which Counsel on
the other side has done in con-
nection with the Police Reserve
was rather a matter of reproach
than not. If we bear in mind
the fact that Mr. Jenkin has
achieved results, as D.S.P. of the
Reserve, which probably no
other man in the Colony could
have achieved, and that his
success in this direction has cost
him an enormous sacrifice of
leisure and business time, it will
not be difficult to see that his
opponent's reference to the sub-
ject might well have been spared.

Some Interesting Opium Cases.

The sentences passed by Mr.
Hazell yesterday in two opium
cases would strike a stranger to
the Colony as something rather
more than extraordinary. One
enterprising Chinese was fined
\$2,000, with the alternative of
four months' gaol, while another
individual, for being in possession
of a smaller amount of the forbid-
den drug, was sentenced to a fine
of \$800, or imprisonment for
three months. Mr. Hazell prob-
ably knows better than any man
in the Colony how to tackle the
Chinese lawbreaker; knows all
that gentleman's shifts and
excuses by heart, and leaves him
no room to complain that he has
got more, or less, than justice,
after any given interview. But a
magistrate, however just and
sensible, cannot make or
unmake or improve on the Or-
dinances; and one feels that it
is almost time the courts had a little
moral support from the Govern-
ment. The alternatives to the
fine, in both cases, are under consid-
eration, are utterly ridiculous, and
even the Chinese smugglers
must laugh at them. Since it
seems impossible at present
to lay by the heels the wealthy
rascals who are making tools of
the smugglers, would it not be
well to empower magistrates to
send the latter to gaol and keep
them there at hard labour till the
fine is paid? The fines, too, might
well be doubled. A little of this
sort of thing might soon cripple
the master-rascals, for they would
find no cats' paws after a while.

Henry James.

At the ripe age of seventy-
three Henry James, the popular
American—or shall we say Anglo-
American?—novelist, has been
gathered to his fathers; and lovers
of good fiction throughout the
world will feel his loss. We have
spoken of him as an "Anglo-
American," but perhaps "cosmo-
politan" would be the fairer term,
for his work was eagerly read
in Russia, France, and the
Scandinavian countries, as well
as at home and in the States. By
descent England naturally claims
him, in that he was the grandson
of the prolific "G.P.R." whose
astonishing romances delighted
most of us as youngsters; much
of his education was obtained on
the Continent, and England and
France were the chosen
abodes of his later life. As a
writer, his output
was generous one, and much of
it is doubtless bound to live.
There are those who consider
that he was incomparably at his
best in his short stories that dealt
with English or Continental life,
and that—with the exception of
"The American"—and one or two
more books—he failed as a pro-
ducer of long novels. But this
must necessarily be for a later
generation to decide. Like his
great-grandfather, W. D. Howells,
he had certain rather irritating
manierisms and a somewhat bor-
ing habit of too close analysis
and too minute description; but
—also like Howells—he possessed
an insight into human character
that never led him astray, and
his deductions might almost be
described as invariably unerring
and sound.

DAY BY DAY

WHEN SORROWS COME, THEY
COME NOT SINGLE SEEDS,
BUT IN BATTALIONS.—Banks.

The Weather.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 45;
dull. (1915, 66 fog.)
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 56;
dull. (1915, 74 fog.)

The Mails.

American Canadian and U. K.
Mails.—Close per a.s. Nippon
Maru at 2 p.m. to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s.
Shantung at 3 p.m. to-
morrow.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on
demand to-day is 1/11 3/16.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 125th anni-
versary of the death of John Wesley.

Gambling.

At the Police Court this
morning, before Mr. Hazell, a
Chinese was charged with gam-
bling. Inspector Sullivan said the
police had secured 23 cents and
cards. A fine of \$3, or seven days'
imprisonment, was imposed.

Volunteer Reserve Dinner.

In connection with the dinner
being held on Friday by the "B."
Company of the Volunteer Re-
serves, a plan of the table is now
on view at the Hongkong Hotel so
as to enable members to reserve
seats for themselves and guests.

A Persistent Fruit Seller.

Before Mr. Wood, at the Police
Court this morning, the Sanitary
authorities proceeded against a
number of persons for various
breaches of the bye-laws. In one
case a man was fined \$20 for
persistently selling fruit on
premises at which the Depart-
ment would not grant permission.

Discharged.

A Chinese to-day stood
charged with larceny from
the person, but In-
spector Sullivan said the com-
plainant had gone into the coun-
try and would not stop; so he
asked for the charge to be with-
drawn. It was only a trifling case.
Defendant was discharged.

Returned to See a Cousin.

A Chinese was charged before
Mr. Wood at the Police Court this
morning with returning from his
five years' banishment before the
expiration of his term. Defend-
ant said he had returned to see a
cousin, and only intended to
remain a day or two. Defendant
was sent to prison for a year and
was ordered to be placed in the
stocks for four hours.

Coolies Caught Gambling.

Nineteen Chinese were charged
before Mr. Wood at the Police
Court this morning with having
been found gambling at 16,
Gilmour Bazaar. Inspector
McDonald pointed out that most
of the men were partners, and
lived at this place, which was a
coolie house. There had been the
usual scatter when the raid was
made, but it was just a game
amongst themselves. Defendants
were fined \$1 each, and the sum
of \$3.05 found on the table was
confiscated.

The Melbourneans.

The Melbourneans' new pro-
gramme, which opened last night
at the Victoria Theatre, was as full
of fun and good feeling as its
predecessors, and included much
that is quite new to Hongkong.
The sketch "Aye, Aye, Captain"
gave all three of the artists plenty
of opportunity to be amusing, and
they availed themselves of it. The
part of musical director was under-
taken, as usual, by Mr. Collin,
who always works with conscient-
iousness and efficiency and who,
last night, contributed a couple of
songs in splendid style. It should
be added that those who want
seats at the Victoria would do
well to book early, for crowded
houses is the rule.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below
was received by the American
Consulate General, Hongkong,
from the Manila Observatory at
5 p.m. yesterday:—Cyclone or
typhoon east of the Visayas
Islands, almost stationary.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

SOME GOOD JANUARY NUMBERS.

"The National."

The January National Review
is decidedly—one might as well
say exclusively—a war number.
As in previous issues, this review
differs from many of the publi-
cations of its class in that its
nominal editor is also its actual
editor, and a hard worker at that.
In the present instance he is re-
sponsible for a very lengthy
three-part article "From Agadir
to Armageddon," sub-headed
1. "Mr. Lloyd George to the Res-
cue," 2. "The Rescuer," and 3.
"Who Mailed Potsdam?" In this,
as in his subjoined "Library of
the War," Mr. Marxe offers the public
a lot of material for very serious
thought on the subject of Lord
Haldane's performance and those
of the pre-war Radical Govern-
ment as a whole. Mr. Marxe is
"a good biter," but he is always
a scrupulously fair enemy, and
one who has no intention of mak-
ing charges which he cannot sub-
stantiate. The spirit of his article
may be gathered from the follow-
ing: "The ex-Lord Chancellor
seems to be the only prominent
public man in any Allied coun-
try who has expressed no
indignation at any of the atrocities
perpetrated by Germany,
which one might have expected
would have shocked him in-
expressibly because such mani-
festations of Kultur would come
as a painful surprise to its chief
British apostle."

Before we decide to condemn
Mr. Marxe as violently partisan,
let us be well to remember that, for
years before war broke out, he was
preaching to a derisive public—
warning it of the Prussian danger
and seeking to awaken it from
the almost fatal sleep into which
the smug self-sufficiency of the
Radical papers and politicians
had lulled it.

"A Naval Correspondent" sup-
plies a very thoughtful and
practical paper on the blockade,
"Exsul" gives "A Day in the Life
of a Cabinet Minister"—a witty
and wise and well-written sketch;
and Sir Benjamin Browne (who,
by the way, is Chairman of Haw-
thorn and Leslie, the shipbuilders)
exposes, in "The Unpopular Em-
ployer" some of the fallacies de-
voted to the soul of the British workman.
In addition, the National contains
two essentially technical but none
the less interesting descriptions
of the battle of Champagne and
the Bagdad.

"Review of Reviews."

With its mid-January number
the Review of Reviews begins the
twenty-seventh year of its exist-
ence, and, judging from the
excellence of the issues in question,
this useful periodical has a good
many more years of life ahead
of it. As frontispiece it
publishes rather a fine allegori-
cal drawing by Bernard Sleight
suggested by Shelley's "If Hope
and Truth and Justice can avail
—Hail, hail, all hail." There
are original articles—"Art and
the War," by Bernard Sleight,
"The Case of the Employer," by
A. Works Manager, and the usual
interesting excerpts from British,
American and Continental
magazines.

As is generally the case, one of
the most interesting features of
the Review of Reviews is its ex-
ceedingly good reproductions of
topical cartoons—Home and
foreign; (or, nowadays, Allied,
hostile and neutral). The selection
is always made with great care,
and serves to tell one at a glance
what the world is thinking about
things in general, with, of course,
special reference to the war.
Some of Remarque's car-
toons, which we mentioned in
our notice of a few days ago, are
reproduced, but, without doubt,
the most striking of all reprints
given is one from the Sydney
Bulletin—a parody (not neces-
sarily in the bad sense) of the
Procession to Calvary. Christ is
represented bearing His Cross and
being dragged to death by
German soldiers, Turks figuring
in the background. In his draw-
ing, the artist has taken himself
and his subject with such grim
seriousness that we doubt if any
tolerably fair-minded person
could dream of accusing him of
want of taste or reverence.

"The American Review of Reviews."

The American Review of
Reviews, if less comprehensive in
its embrace of world matters than
the British publication of the
same name, is generally, if not
always, marked by superiority in
literary matter and form. The
January number may be regard-
ed as a typical one. The article
signed Talcott Williams on "Can
Germany go to India?" discusses
interestingly, albeit perhaps not
conclusively, the part which the
Bagdad route might well have
played in a German march on
India; and a time's paper by
Mr. T. Lothrop Stoddard
compresses a very great
deal of acceptable information
about Roumania into a small
space. Dr. Thomas Lindsey Blay-
ney writes on the American ad-
ministration of the Philippines.
This is bringing matters very near
home for the Hongkong reader.
Professor Blayney has visited the
Islands and has manifestly made
every honest endeavour to see the
problem which they present from
an entirely unbiased point of
view. He deprecates "the present
projection of partisan politics"
into their administration, and
he rather more than hints at
"a marked lessening of respect
for Americans and things Ameri-
can" in this quarter of the globe.
Having discussed freely the
actualities and possibilities of the
little archipelago from scientific,
political and educational stand-
points, he tells us—and probably
every Hongkong reader will agree
with him—that "every principle
of humanitarianism and of enlight-
ened statesmanship dictates that
we should jealously guard this
heritage of future generations and
hand it down to them in the form
of an efficient, model adminis-
tration unto the day when they,
as an enlightened people, and not
a handful of political dictators,
tell the people of the United States
what they desire. The American
people will then gladly give them
what they want."

"United Empire."

A Home monthly which Hong-
kong readers always welcome is
United Empire, so long edited by
the late Archibald Colquhoun
and now jointly conducted by
Sir Harry Wilson and Mr. H. T.
Montague Bell, one-time editor of
the N. C. Daily News. The Jan-
uary number is as full of good
things as all its predecessors, and,
as usual, its pages of editorial
notes are crammed with sound
sense, and with sober knowl-
edge of the ground which
they cover. (By the way the
note on the Declaration of Lon-
don is particularly helpful just
now.) There is a lengthy and
useful illustrated article by Mr.
H. V. Geere on "Lower Mes-
opotamia," together with an in-
teresting little description by
"Fussler" of the British West
Indian Regiment, with photo-
graphs. Mrs. Jollie (formerly Mrs.
Colquhoun) contributes "The
Archdeacon's Triumph"—a South
African study, most distinctly
done—while other articles in-
clude "The Royal Society of St.
George" Howard Ruff; "New
South Wales under War Con-
ditions," the Hon. B. E. Wise,
K. C.; and "Cyprus of To-day,"
Roland L. N. Michell, C.M.G.
The "Round the Empire" Notes
are as full of interest and in-
formation as ever. Associates and
Fellows of the Royal Institute
have surely every reason to be
proud of their official journal.

"Eastern Engineering."

Eastern Engineering (now the
monthly technical supplement of
the London and China Express)
gives us a very instructive inter-
view with Mr. Kengo Mori on the
financial outlook in Japan, a
paper by Mr. W. F. Collins on
"Mining Legislation in China,"
Mr. Arthur Preece's Report on the
municipal electrical under-
taking in Shanghai, a descriptive
and well illustrated account of
Messrs. J. and E. Hall's engi-
neering works at Dartford,
a great deal of good edi-
torial and reprint matter, and
—of special interest to our readers
—a page of details illustrative of
the generating plant in the China
Light and Power Co.'s new in-
stallation at Kowloon.

"The Journal of Tropical Medicine."

This highly technical yet none
the less interesting periodical, of
which Hongkong's old friend Dr.
Cantlie is an associate editor,
turns aside for a moment from its
wonted "exclusively scientific"
attitude to give us a compre-
hensive leading article on
"Women's Work in Peace and
War." A joint article on purperal
fever in the Sudan appears over
the signatures of Dr. A. J. Chal-
mers and Dr. Dalim Atiyah. This,
indeed, occupies more than the
two's share of the whole January
issue, but room is left for an
interesting Colonial Medical
Report (Rijji) and for some practical
remarks on the subject of flies.

GAMBLING WITH DICE AND DOMINOES.

Five Chinese were charged be-
fore Mr. Hazell at the Police
Court this morning with gambling
with dice and dominoes. A Chinese
woman was charged with keep-
ing No. 4, Reinecker Street as a
gambling den. Inspector Sulli-
van said that three of the men
were absent, and these, Miss Wor-
ship ordered, should have their
bail of \$5 estimated. A Chinese
constable said he went to the
house where he saw all the defen-
dants, and those who were absent,
gambling with dice and dominoes.
Sergeant Pain also stated that
he followed the last witness and
there found the defendants play-
ing at dice and dominoes. There
was about \$6 in money on the
table.

Inspector Sullivan said none of
the other defendants lived at the
house, which was rented by the
first defendant.

The first defendant was fined
\$75, or two months' imprison-
ment, whilst the rest were fined
\$3 each.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE CONCERT.

In connection with the Men's
Club at the Seamen's Institute, an
entertainment is being given this
evening, commencing at 8 p.m.
with the object of drawing
attention to the excellent facilities
which are here given for social
intercourse and the spending of
pleasurable leisure. The enter-
tainment is being given by the
Lyman Entertainment Club, and
the following is the programme
which has been arranged for
presentation—

Part I.—Pianoforte selection,
Mrs. Bacon; song, "After All,"
Gunner Carroll, R.G.A.; humor-
ous song, "Mrs. Jesu McFarrine,"
Gunner McKie, R.G.A.; humorous
song, "Don't forget your little
Dicky Bird," Gunner Stanton,
R.G.A.; song, "Corporal's Duty,"
C. Q. M. S. Broerton, R.G.A.;
humorous song, "I've lost all
ambition in life," Lt.-Col. Allen,
R.E.; song, "Take me to the
Pictures," Mrs. Bacon; humorous
song, "Michigan," Sapper
Richards, R.E.

Part II.—humorous song "Hold
your hand out Naughty Boy,"
Gunner Grain, R. G. A.; song
"Hello, who's your Lady Friend,"
Bdr. Griffiths, R.G.A.; humorous
song, Selected, Sapper Sloggett,
R. E.; song "All the Boys in
Khaki get the nice Girls," Mrs.
Bacon; humorous song "Sabbie,"
Sm. Gunner Knight; The Lyman
Minstrels, Sapper Richards, R. E.
(Uncle Sam), Gr. Stanton, R.G.A.
Br. Griffiths, R.G.A.; Gr. Grain,
R.G.A., Gr. Gillespie, R.G.A.,
Sm. Gr. Knight, R.G.A., Gr.
Moran, R.G.A., Lt.-Col. Allen,
R. E., Lt.-Col. Vanner.

attitude to give us a compre-
hensive leading article on
"Women's Work in Peace and
War." A joint article on purperal
fever in the Sudan appears over
the signatures of Dr. A. J. Chal-
mers and Dr. Dalim Atiyah. This,
indeed, occupies more than the
two's share of the whole January
issue, but room is left for an
interesting Colonial Medical
Report (Rijji) and for some practical
remarks on the subject of flies.

"Kelly's Monthly Trade Review."

Kelly's Monthly is, according
to custom, as full as it can be of
the hard, scarcely inviting yet
withal very necessary daily-bread
facts of existence. It is
a publication which no one either
in the East or at home who is
interested in overseas commerce
can very well afford to be without,
and it covers every conceivable
trade matter, from the price of
bricks in Norway to the output of
liquorice in the Trans-Caucasian
region. In addition to the ordi-
nary round-the-world trade reports,
this month's issue gives a well-
written article on "Economic
Agreement amongst the Allied
Nations," and another on "A
wanted—exclusively—scientific"
German-free India.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER
COMPANY, LTD.

Home Paper's Interesting Report.

At far back as May last, says the January number of *Eastern Engineering*, particulars appeared in this Journal of plan then just reaching completion in the Rugby shops of the British Thomson-Houston Company constructed for the China Light and Power Company, of Hongkong, and the Hongkong and Whampoa Docks. We are now enabled to give further details and to illustrate the generating plant and switchboard employed in the China Light and Power Company's new installation. The existing power station of the company is situated at Kowloon, and contains gas engine driven generators operating on suction gas. The necessity for increasing the output of the station to cope with the growing demand for electricity for power and lighting purposes in Hongkong led the managers of the company, Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., to consider the type of prime mover most suitable for driving the new generators. After carefully considering the relative merits of gas engine and steam turbine driven generators, the company, in conjunction with their consulting engineer, Mr. Conrad Mendham, decided in favour of turbo generators. Contracts were accordingly entered into with the British Thomson-Houston Company, Ltd., of Rugby, for the supply of the turbo generating plant and control switch-gear, and with Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox for the boiler plant.

The generating plant consists of two high-pressure 3-phase 60 cycle B.T.H. Curtis turbo alternators, rated at 937 k. v. a., 2,200 volts at 80 per cent. power factor. These machines are provided with direct coupled exciters, and designed to run at 3,600 r.p.m. when supplied with steam at 180 lbs. per sq. in. gauge pressure superheated 160 deg. F., and exhausting into a vacuum of 27 in. to 28 ins. The turbines are three stage machines and the sets are each capable of maintaining an output of 1,170 k. v. a. for two hours. The alternators are designed to operate in conjunction with a Turill regulator which is capable of maintaining a constant voltage within 1 per cent. of normal under all conditions of load and power factor.

Air filters are provided by means of which the cooling air, drawn through the windings of the alternators for ventilating purposes, is thoroughly cleaned of dust, thus avoiding the necessity of periodically dismantling the machines for cleaning purposes.

To enable the performance of either turbine to be determined at any time a Lea Recorder fitted with an integrating attachment is being supplied.

A nine panel white marble switchboard, fitted with all the usual operating gear and instruments, is being provided to control the output of the turbo generators. To facilitate the handling of the load, a duplicate set of busbars is provided, and special barriers are being fitted between the panels, enabling the operator to work in complete safety behind any panel after having opened the isolating switches. A swing panel, mounted at the end of the switchboard, carries the usual synchronising voltmeters and synchroism indicator.

The boiler plant comprises three Babcock and Wilcox boilers having integral superheaters and chain grate stokers, each boiler being capable of evaporating 9,000 lb. of water per hour from hot feed into steam at 190 lb. per sq. in. pressure, and 200 deg. F. superheat. Economisers are employed to utilize the heat from the waste gases, and the necessary draught is produced by means of a fan discharging into a self-supporting chimney.

The condensing plant for dealing with the exhaust steam is of the surface type, and arranged for installing immediately below the turbines. Each condenser has a cooling surface of 1,650 sq. ft. and is equipped with rotary type, motor-driven pumps, the cooling water being drawn from the sea through a double

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

February	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Total to 29th inst. 5,279

Daily average 182.03

FEBRUARY RAINFALL.

The rainfall registered during February at the Botanic Gardens was as follows:—

Date	Inch.
1st	—
2nd	—
3rd	—
4th	—
5th	.81
6th	.01
7th	.50
8th	.01
9th	.04
10th	—
11th	—
12th	—
13th	—
14th	—
15th	—
16th	—
17th	—
18th	—
19th	—
20th	—
21st	—
22nd	—
23rd	—
24th	—
25th	—
26th	.05
27th	.01
28th	.04
29th	.44
Total	1.61 inches

set of suction mains. The circulating pumps are so arranged that they can feed into either condenser as may best suit the requirement of the moment.

The inlet ends of the suction mains are provided with the necessary flap-valves and strainers, but experience shows that the latter do not prevent the nuclei of small shell fish, such as shrimps, &c., from getting into the circulating pipe. In time these nuclei develop, and the precaution has therefore been taken of providing special shrimp catchers in the generating station.

The largest consumers of power from this station are the Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, who take a bulk supply which is led to their premises through a 3-core subterranean cable.

This supply is at 2,300 volts and the outgoing feeder is controlled by suitable distributing panels installed in the main station. The plant installed in the Hongkong and Whampoa Docks was also supplied by the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd. and consists of two 350 kw., 250 volt, 900 r.p.m., 3 phase, 60 cycle converters, with the necessary step-down transformers and control gear. The latter comprises, in each case, one high tension A.C. panel, one low tension A.C. panel, and one direct current control panel. The rotary converters are equipped with self-synchronising starting motors, reducing the operation of these machines to the simplest possible form.

RUSSIA'S GIANT ARMY.

Some Facts and Figures.

For the second time I am spending the Russian Christmas with the Army in the field. Just a year ago I was near the Rawa with a Siberian howitzer battery, firing one round to the German 15. The whole Russian Army was then reduced to one shot per gun per day. The contrast between then and now in the matter of shells affords matter for the heartiest congratulations to our Allies. The recuperative power of Russia is displayed equally in her magnificent armies assembled on the Austro-German fronts, and in the calm determination of the men as well as the leaders to conquer or to die. The stirring address of the Generalissimo announcing that he would fight on till victory was won, fell on responsive ears.

When the Germans boasted that they had broken the military power of Russia, they were merely trying to grill neutrals. Their own generals knew well enough that they had met their match in General Alexieff, whose successful retirement from Vilna will ever remain an example of fine generalship; but when the Germans further declared that the Russian Army would remain inactive at least for six months, they evidently deceived themselves, and this mistake is likely to cost them dear.

The Balkan Campaign.

While Russia was supposed to be crippled, the enemy reckoned that there would be sufficient time to send 15 to 20 divisions hence to conquer the Balkans and return in time to hold us in check. So confident were they on this point that neither the Anglo-French offensive of September 25-29, nor the sharp lessons received by Hindenburg in the Riga and Drinsk sectors, notably at Platonovka in the beginning of November, could persuade them to reconsider their plans.

But Russia, ever mindful of the interests of the Alliance, was actively preparing a diversion which would largely discount the success of Germans in Serbia. Leaving the front-bound Divina to the watchful energetic guardianship of General Ruzsky and the desolate swamps of the Pripiet to the care of General Everts, the veterans of our High Command made ready to strike hard in the south. The utmost secrecy was observed regarding the movements of troops. But as in the case of France and Flanders in September, the Germans got wind of what was going on. Immediately they began to withdraw their troops from the Danube. The recent conference at Sofia, at which Mackensen urged the Bulgarians to continue the march on Salonica, should be interpreted in the light of these withdrawals. The Germans were doubtful whether the Bulgarians would pursue the offensive once Mackensen's troops had to return, but nevertheless back they came. The Russian initiative could not be gainsaid. Once more Russia had drawn off the enemy by a vigorous counter, but this time the effort, if anything, was more creditable than the East Prussian raid in the early stages of the war, when her Army was fresh and unimpaired.

"PIECES OF PAPER."

A charge on remand of being in possession of two automatic pistols and 50 detonators, at 74, Cornsought Road Central, on February 15, was preferred against Ng Ching-to, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning.

Mr. Faithfull appeared for defence.

Sergeant Clark was recalled to enable Mr. Faithfull to cross-examine.

His Worship said that the papers found in the bag, and said to be of a revolutionary character, did not enter into this case, and Sergeant Clark did not propose to tender evidence as to the contents of the papers.

Mr. Faithfull said in that case he would not question Sergeant Clark. The papers were, then, merely "pieces of paper," the contents of which were unknown. The case was adjourned.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.

We invite you to inspect the variety of Sausages we have

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HONGKONG-KONGMOON LINE.

S.S. ON LEE: CAPT. HUGHES & S.S. SHAN LEE: CAPT. SCOTT.

HONGKONG TO KONGMOON 6:30 p.m. KONGMOON TO HONGKONG 5:30 p.m.

GOOD MEALS AND EVERY COMFORT

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MANAGERS:—J. C. LAW
JIM KAI.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber, this morning when those present were:—

H. E. the Governor—(Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.).

H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Ventris).

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. the Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr C. McI. Messer).

The Hon. Mr. Wei Ynk, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

The Hon. Mr. David Lindsale.

The Hon. Mr. Lan Chu Pak.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to prevent the use of false passports, and to confer on the Governor-in-Council power to order the internment of certain suspected persons.

He said the Ordinance would make it an offence for anyone to have in their possession a false passport or for an alien enemy to assume a false name. The clause with regard to the possession of passports was retrospective, going back to the beginning of the war. It was an unusual thing in criminal law to make an Ordinance retrospective, but that had been done in the United Kingdom in the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the reading was agreed to. The Bill was also read a third time and passed.

Liquor Duties.

The Council also approved increases in the duty on liquors. The report of the discussion on this matter appears in another column.

To Consignees.

Consignees of cargo by the s.s. Kitano Maru are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

Company Meeting.

The meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., is to be held at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow.

HALF A PIG A BIG
TEMPTATION.

Seeing half a pig outside a slaughterhouse not attended by anyone, a Chinese of the coolie class seized it by the leg, and, with an anticipatory smile spreading over his face at the thoughts of the feast in store, proceeded to decamp with it. He was negotiating a corner not more than two or three yards away when the owner, who was inside the slaughterhouse, came out, just in time to see his property disappearing. He gave chase, and defendant, who was charged before Mr. Hazeldar at the Police Court this morning, with the theft, was caught.

Defendant said he was merely walking by, and had no intention of touching anything.

Inspector Sullivan said the man was employed round slaughterhouse, and this kind of offence was getting pretty common.

Defendant was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
We have this day removed our Offices and Show-rooms from the First Floor to the Second Floor of 10, Des Voeux Road Central. (Above the Robinson Piano Company).

MOW FUNG & CO.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

I have this day resumed charge of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916.

G. R.
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The Institute will re-open on MONDAY, the 6th of March. Students should attend at Queen's College at 6 p.m. on that date, for Enrolment. Copies of Prospectus and Entry Forms may be obtained on application to the Director of the Institute at the Education Department.

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SHIRTS

WITH STARCHED CUFFS ARE
Proper and Distinctly Refined.
PRICES FROM \$3.00 EACH.

PLEATED FRONT DRESS SHIRTS

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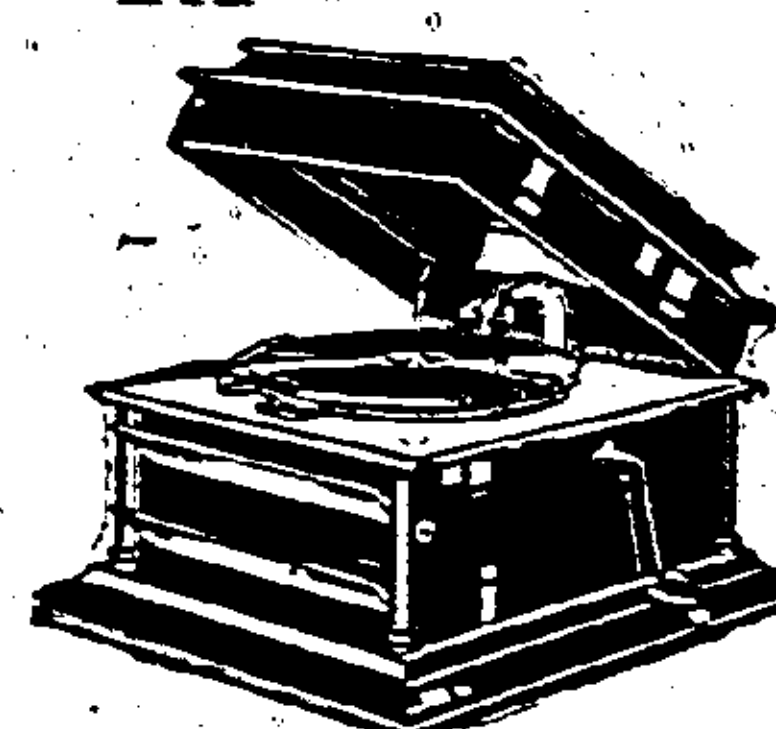
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SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Malta Capt. C. C. Talbot	about 16th Mar.	Freight & Pass.
LONDON & Bombay, Spore, Penang, Cebu, Port Said & Marseilles	Novara Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	about 24th Mar.	Freight & Pass.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya Capt. Garwood, R.N.R.	about 25th Mar.	Freight & Pass.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. V. D. Parr,
Acting Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED. (PACIFIC SERVICE)

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"EMPRESS OF ASIA" 19 APRIL	"EMPRESS OF ASIA" 14 JUNE
"MONTEAGLE" 26 APRIL	"MONTEAGLE" 28 JUNE

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1916.
Agents.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife	Slyo Maru Capt. Okamoto Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka	T. 16,000 Mar. at noon. T. 16,000 Mar. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Tamba Maru Capt. Natsuyagi Yokohama Maru Capt. Shinobe	T. 12,500 TUES. 7th Mar. at noon. T. 12,500 WED. 15th Mar. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyetsu Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 11,500 TUES. 14th Mar. at 4 p.m. T. 9,500 Apr. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Kaga Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 13,000 WEDNESDAY, 8th March.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kusano	T. 8,000 TUESDAY, 29th Feb.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Penang Maru Capt. Kusubiki	T. 8,000 TUESDAY, 29th Feb.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon Maru Capt. Fujino	T. 12,500 TUESDAY, 29th Feb.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,500 SUN. 12th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi Maru	THUR. 16th Mar. at 10 a.m.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Steamer	Tons & Speed	
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	Thur. 2nd Mar. at 4.30 p.m.
Anyo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	Sat. 11th March
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Mar. at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	8th Apr. at noon.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 15 knots	21st Apr. at 10.30 a.m.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	3rd May

* Cargo only.
† Via Manila omitting Shanghai.
** Proceeding to South America Ports.
First Class to London—\$71.10. Return (6 months)—\$120.
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Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong
Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th March.
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JAVA-PACIFIC L.N.

Regular Monthly Service between JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	From	Expected	Will Leave	For
Karimoon	JAVA 9th Mar., 1916	13th Mar., 1916		San Francisco
Tjikembang	JAVA 7th Apr.,	11th Apr.,		do
Arakan	JAVA 8th May,	12th May,		do

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada."
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REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

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Proposed Sailing from Hongkong
For NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Steamship "EGREMONT CASTLE" sailing hence about Beginning of March, 1916.
For Freight and further information apply to:
DODWELL & CO. LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916.

NOTICES.
Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.
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The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
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Don't forget: after the Show, Supper and Light Refreshment at **ALEXANDRA CAFE** Open Till Midnight.

SHIPPING

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Shantung	2nd Mar. at 4 p.m.
TIEN-TSIN	Kueichow	3rd Mar. at noon.
HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	4th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	5th Mar. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teau	7th Mar. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"
MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."
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"S.S. Anhu," "Chenan," "Luchow," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sungkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
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Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong 1st March, 1916.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.

Regular Fortnight Service between JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjitaroom	BATAVIA	in port	3rd Mar.	SHANGHAI
Tjiluwong	MACASSAR	1st Mar.	6th Mar.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.
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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
St Albans	16th Mar.	15th Mar. at 11 a.m.
Empire	6th Apr.	8th Apr.
Eastern		29th Apr.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified surgeon is carried.
† All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first class passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOOW RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamers	Captain	Leaving
Hailhong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 29th Feb. at 2 p.m.
Haitan	J. S. Thomson	FRI. 3rd Mar. at 1 p.m.
Hanching	W. C. Passmore	TUES. 7th Mar. at 2 p.m.

For Amoy Passengers only.
Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lauder & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow & Fuchow	Choysang	Fri. 3rd Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow & Fuchow	Fooksang	Fri. 3rd Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI via Swatow & Fuchow	Yatsing	Fri. 3rd Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow & Fuchow	Loysang	Sat. 4th Mar. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow & Fuchow	Yunsang	Sat. 4th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow & Fuchow	Hongsang	Sun. 5th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow & Fuchow	Kwongsang	Thur. 9th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow & Fuchow	Loongsang	Sat. 11th Mar. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.
The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kamsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
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Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Labuan, Semporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215.
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

China Merchants' S. N. Co.
The following circular has been issued to the employees of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. The Directors of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. have much pleasure in announcing that a war bonus will be paid to all captains, officers and engineers who were in the Company's service, between August 1914 and December 31, 1915 and are at present in the service. The bonus will be paid on the 1st of the 3rd moon corresponding with April 3 next, when the Company's accounts are made up and circulated to the shareholders.

Well-known Ship-Owner's Death.
The death has occurred at the residence of Mr. Frank Taylor, who was for nearly 50 years one of the leading figures in the shipping world on both sides of the Atlantic. He superintended the building and engineering of many of the largest steamers belonging to the British and Foreign Navigation Co. and the Harland & Wolff, Liverpool. He was a guarantee engineer for the "thorn Leslie," of Harburn; a superintendent on the Lyne, Backwell Bros.' vessels, and the South Shields to be manager of the New York of the Backwell fleet at that port, and also manager of the Backwell fleet trade between New York and South America.

The Orient Line.
In his speech at the annual meeting of the Orient Company the chairman expressed the opinion that the big shipping firms resented by neutral countries would prove a serious thing in the future for the shipowners of Britain. The outlook was none too bright for the future. The British shipowners must in a strong position after the war and they wanted the Government to recognise that in the future they would have to meet serious competition from neutrals, free trade and difficult regulations. Whilst shipowners would not taxation cheerfully, if the mercantile marine was to hold premier place in the future, was to be hoped the Government would not impose heavier taxation than it could carry, nor hamper British owners with rules and regulations from which competitors were free.

A Singapore Shipping Case.
Says the Singapore Free Press of February 22:—

In the Marine Court yesterday morning, before Commissioner Cator, Mr. F. C. Townsend, Officer of the steamer Hong Kong, was again brought up on three charges preferred against him by Captain L. V. van Egmond, master of the vessel. The charges were:—wilful disobedience of lawful commands when the vessel was leaving Penang harbor on January 21st last, continued disobedience during voyage from Penang to Singapore, and with being absent without leave from the captain when the ship was in the harbor on January 22nd.

Cooke-Tarborough for the captain, at the outset, said that Townsend had now tendered apology to Captain Van Egmond, which apology, under the circumstances, was accepted. He handed the apology up to Commissioner Cator, who, after perusing it, addressed the defendant severe tones telling him that the case had been proceeded with, had the charges been proved, should the very next day, be written to the Governor, asking that a Court of Inquiry be held to consider the conduct of the accused, and as to whether he was a fit and proper person to hold a certificate and be, accused, would know well what that inquiry would mean to him. As it was, statement and facts regarding present charge, would be sent to the Board of Trade. He was accused that in case anything of a like nature occurred again he would not permit an application to be tendered or accepted, would immediately ask the Court of Inquiry to be held against him. He must now see that he behaved properly in a proper manner, while on board ship. The apology in case would be accepted, and of the \$100 paid into court, would be returned to the defendant's costs for Captain.

SHARE MARKET
QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Banks	at \$790.00.
Unions	at \$880.00.
China Fire	at \$163.00.
H.K. Fire	at \$410.00.
Steamboats	at \$18.00.
Urals	at \$34.
Wharves	at \$75.50.
Docks (Old)	at \$103.00.
Docks (New)	at \$98.00.
Shai Docks	at \$64.50.
H.K. Hotels	at \$112.50.
Humphreys	at \$6.25.
Kang Yik	at \$13.25.
Langkai	at \$40.00.

EXCITING CHASE AFTER
ARMED ROBBER.

Capture in the Harbour.

A Chinese has reported to the Police that last night he was in his house when he heard a knock at the door, and, on going to open it, he saw a man there armed with a revolver. The man said that he wanted some money. He pushed his way into the house, but on "Police!" being shouted he made off and was followed by some of the neighbours, who chased him into a street where he had to take refuge up a staircase. Here a Chinese constable came on the scene and attempted to get in to arrest the man, but he was immediately shot at, and had to retire. They walked a little way down the stairs and the robber, thinking they had gone, came out, and another chase ensued, in which a big crowd joined. The armed robber was hunted up and down several streets and at last, becoming exhausted, he tried to escape by jumping into the harbour at Causeway Bay. His pursuers followed him and laid hold of him in the water. When he was got out he was still found to have in his possession the revolver which was loaded in four chambers.

JAPANESE IN COURT.

Alleged Export of Antimony.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Hazeland, Ishikawa Shirohichi, manager of the Tong Sing Company, was charged with exporting 300 piculs of antimony ore, said to have been intended for Japan, without obtaining a permit, and contrary to the Government proclamation.

Two breaches were involved against the Import and Export Ordinance, and against the Ordinance prohibiting the export of materials used in munition making.

Revenue Officer D. J. McKenzie was the complainant and Mr. Lloyd appeared for the prosecution. Defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, and pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Gardiner said he understood from Mr. Lloyd that there were two other summonses returnable for next Friday, against the firm for which defendant was manager.

Mr. Lloyd said it would save time to hear all the cases on the same day. The set of charges was quite different shipments.

A remand was granted, defendant being allowed bail in the sum of \$10,000.

THE NEW LIQUOR
DUTIES.

How They Will Affect the Consumer.

With regard to the increases in the duties on alcoholic liquors approved by the Legislative Council this morning, we gather from Messrs. Caldwell, McGregor & Co. that the actual increase in taxation varies from 35 to 50 per cent. on the taxes formerly in vogue.

As an example of the extent to which retail prices will be affected, a bottle of whisky which formerly cost \$2 will now come to \$2.35, while the price of a bottle of Hennessy's brandy will advance from \$3.45 to \$3.75. On cases, the increase will be about \$2 for whisky and \$3.60 for brandy.

The cost of beer or stout will not be very materially affected, the increase working out at about one cent on a quart bottle and half a cent on a pint bottle.

LIQUOR TAXES.

HONGKONG DUTIES
INCREASED.TO COVER DEFICIENCY
CAUSED BY PRISONERS-
OF-WAR EXPENSES.

At a special meeting of the Legislative Council, held at 9.15 this morning, a resolution was passed sanctioning an increase in the duties on alcoholic liquor imported into the Colony. There was a full attendance of members, over which His Excellency the Governor presided.

His Excellency's Speech.

His Excellency the Governor said:—I am sorry to have been obliged to call you together somewhat unceremoniously but it will be within your recollection that at the last meeting of the Council I had explained, behind closed doors, the necessity of imposing certain taxation in the nature of increasing the duties upon alcoholic liquors. Well, somehow or other, the intention to make this increase of duty has leaked out. I cannot say where the fault lay, but the result was that yesterday morning there was a rush to remove alcoholic liquors from bond and a considerable loss to the revenue which we had hoped to gain has resulted. A large quantity of stuff has been taken out which after to-day would have been subject to the new duties in consequence of the resolution which I am now proposing. Therefore, to stop any further loss I had to call you together this morning in order, with your approval, to pass the necessary legislation. I explained last Thursday that we estimated this year a deficit of \$473,000 and that deficit has been increased by the removal of the prisoners of war to Australia. The expenses incurred in that removal have been for the passages of 300 odd prisoners and their guard of 75 men and four officers, certain medical details, the return of the guard to this Colony, and, in consideration of the fact that the ship could not touch any neutral port on her way down to Sydney or coming back, has been, inclusively, \$10,750, and, further, this has necessitated, as you can well imagine, for the accommodation of so large a number of special passengers and their guard, very considerable structural alterations, and that has resulted in an expenditure of about \$3,000. There was also necessary expenditure to provide accommodation in Australia for these prisoners, which amounted to \$150. This gives a total of \$14,450. The maintenance in Australia of these prisoners is estimated at about \$1,000 a month, which I am glad to say, is not very much in excess of the maintenance here. By some oversight, the provision in the Estimates for the maintenance of the prisoners of war during the current year was only \$58,000 and also some \$12,000 on another vote which could be used for the same purpose, but on the whole there would have been a deficit if the prisoners had remained here for the whole time. Therefore in the result, covering the probable deficit here and the expenses of the removal to Australia, there would have been a total deficit of \$200,000, in excess of the votes in the Estimate, and, therefore, the deficit this year would be swelled to the sum of \$373,000. Now, we have already provided for \$350,000 of this deficit by increasing the prices of prepared opium, and that leaves the sum of \$23,000 still to be provided for. There are economies which have been made in the Public Services by the gratuitous and valuable services of the Special Police Reserve, which amount to this year, I hope, to about \$50,000. I am proposing to omit from the programme of the Public Works Extraordinary the making up of the road from Kam Tin to Fanling via Ha Tsai Gap. This will amount to a saving of \$33,000 and certain other small economies in minor current works will probably bring the economy in public works to \$80,000. I also anticipate certain increases in revenue from the sale of lands

and otherwise, amounting to \$125,000. These two sums together make \$235,000 and still leave \$108,000 to be provided for if we want to establish an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. To provide that sum it is proposed to increase the liquor duties in the manner described in the resolution which is before you. The increases will be brought in by the alteration in the items above and are estimated to produce \$175,000 per year. For the ten months of the year still to elapse, the increase will amount to \$150,000 and this addition will, with the other economies I have mentioned, enable us to arrive at the equilibrium. In turning now to the resolution before us, I will say that the increases are not very considerable, considering the low rates of duty in this Colony on liquors. They are low compared to the duties of many other places, and I am informed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, who has an expert knowledge on this subject, that these duties can easily be paid. The only item of principle involved in the resolution is in paragraph 3 towards the end, and that affects an alteration in the unit of taxation. When the liquor duties were imposed, this Council decided to make the basis of taxation the gallon, without any regard to its strength. That is an unusual method of taxation and not followed in England or in other Colonies, for instance in the neighbouring Colony of Singapore. The result is, as you will easily see, that the spirits, whisky and brandy—the principal spirits consumed—are taxed in two different ways. The importer by the bottle pays on the gallon, and his whisky, we find by experience since this system has been in effect, is 18 per cent. below proof—about the ordinary strength of whisky. The importer in bulk, who breaks down his whisky in bottles here, imports, at about proof, his whisky in casks and pays on proof and then breaks down his whisky and bottles it at a strength of about 20 or 22 per cent. below proof and retails it to the consumer, charging him the full duty. It is obvious that he gains an undue advantage, as the consumer pays more duty than he ought to and the revenue suffers. That is not an equitable method, and now it is proposed to alter it and make the basis of taxation spirits of 18 per cent. below proof and other extra taxation for that in excess of that standard of strength. That ought to be local circumstances extremely well, for I am informed that the whisky used generally here is about 18 per cent. below proof. Now, it was at the time we decided to tax by the gallon, instead of by the proof gallon, contended that if we taxed by the proof gallon we should injure the trade of the Port by discouraging the importer of liquor in bulk to bottle here for export and otherwise. One argument used was that it would be very difficult for us to examine all the bottled liquor, such as whisky, brought in, and find out what its strength was. That we find by experience is not so. All the whisky brought in is about the same strength, and all that is necessary to do is to examine, from a certain consignment, samples. We do not anticipate any difficulty about that at all, and we are prepared to accept the responsibility of working out the taxation on that basis. The other principal argument used was that those who imported liquor in bottles were not put to the same expense in the matter of licensed warehouse as the people who imported in bulk. That, we find by experience, is a prognostication which has not been realised. The space required for bottling liquor is extremely small and those who import liquor in bottles are obliged in order to keep a reasonable stock to have a licensed warehouse just as much as those who import liquor in bulk. Therefore importers in bulk are not penalised in any way in this matter. I think that is all I can say on the subject. I cannot give an estimate of what the increase in revenue will be by this alteration, but it will be worth having said, at any rate, I think that all fair-minded men must agree that the increase is reasonable and therefore to be commended.

His Excellency then formally proposed a resolution providing

for the increase in the duty on liquors.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The New Duties.

Two formal amendments were introduced in the course of a discussion which ensued, the resolution as finally passed reading:—

Resolved that there shall be paid upon intoxicating liquors stored in a general bonded or licensed warehouse or waterborne at the date of passing this resolution, imported into, distilled, made or prepared in the Colony the duties following; namely:—

On all brandy and liquors \$6.00
On all whisky, gin, rum and other spirituous liquors \$4.00
On all champagnes and other sparkling wines \$4.00
On all port, sherry and madeira \$3.00
On all other still wines in bottle \$2.00
On all other still wines in wood \$1.50

On all other intoxicating liquors excepting spirits of wine and native wines and spirits \$0.30
On all spirits of wine and attack \$4.00
On all native wines and spirits:—

(a) \$0.40 cents a gallon on the native liquors known as Liu Pan and Sheung Ching and on the following sweetened, prepared and medicated wines:—No Mai Tsau, Hak No Mai, Ma Kan, Yik Lan, King Man Tsau, Tung Mui, Mak Kwa, San Fung, Wai Tan, Shui Li Tsau, Shan Kat, Lung San Tsau, Tai Kik, Sam Pin, Tit Tai, Fung Shap, and Wai Shang.

All such liquor shall contain not more than 25% of alcohol by weight.

(b) \$0.50 cents a gallon on the native liquor known as Sam Ching, containing not more than 35 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

(c) \$0.60 cents a gallon on the native liquor known as Fa Tsau and on the following sweetened, prepared or medicated wines:—

Ng Ka Pei, Mui Kwai Lo, Sz Kwok Kung, Fu Kwai Mak Kwa, Yan Chan Lo, and Ko Leung Kon. All such liquor shall contain not more than 45 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

(d) \$0.80 cents a gallon on the native liquor known as Fan Tsau, if containing 50 per cent. or under of alcohol by weight, with the addition of two cents for every one per centum between 50 per cent. and 55 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

(e) \$1.00 a gallon with the addition of eight cents for every one per centum above 55 per cent. of alcohol by weight on any native liquor containing above 55 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

(f) \$0.10 cents per gallon on all native liquor distilled in the New Territories, not including New Kowloon and the Island of Cheung Chau, for consumption in the said Territories.

Further resolved that:—

(1) On native wines and spirits declared or labelled as belonging to any of the above divisions the appropriate duty therein laid down shall be paid except that on any native liquor however declared or labelled found by the Government Analyst or such person as the Governor may from time to time appoint on that behalf has placed it:

(2) Still in the New Territory (not including New Kowloon and the Island of Cheung Chau) shall be prohibited from sending liquor produced in these stills to Hongkong or to New Kowloon: provided that any licensee of a distiller who desires to send such liquor to Hongkong or New Kowloon may be granted a permit to do so, upon payment of the duties

SALE OF RACE PONIES.

Outside the City Hall this afternoon.

Messrs. Hagbes and Hoogh conducted a public sale of ponies, the greater number of which had figured in the recent Races. There was a large attendance of prospective buyers, and bidding was fairly brisk. The prices fetched were as follows:—

Askill—Mr. Scull, \$55.
Lassus—Mr. Scull, \$45.
Matsela—Capt. Cassel, \$125.
Haxara—Capt. Cassel, \$65.
Ploughed Field—Mr. H. Seth, \$70.

Scatterfield—Mr. Lo, \$70.
Electric Light—Mr. Kynoch, \$55.
Bluelight—Capt. Cassel, \$305.
Gaslight—Mr. Lo, \$55.
Freight—Mr. Ah Sai, \$45.
Birdwood—Mr. D. M. Ross, \$215.

Forester—Mr. H. P. White, \$125.
Oddfellow—Mr. Scull, \$55.
Binjamin—Mr. Scull, \$55.
Speckles—Mr. Beith, \$80.
Blackbird Dahlia—Captain Cassel, \$205.
Grisha Dahlia—Mr. Rocha, \$65.

Spotted Roan Griffin—Mr. Beith, \$70.
Garlands—Mr. Barton, \$85.
Snowflake—Lieut. Taylor, \$115.

Dunkeld—Mr. Seth, \$165.
Greylock—Mr. Boyd, \$120.
Dunrobin—Mr. Woi Yik, \$65.
Distant—Mr. E. Rocha, \$65.
Venture—Mr. Woi Yik, \$45.
Mandolin—Mr. Soares, \$125.
Bomb—Mr. Beith, \$100.

Bayonet—Mr. Woi Yik, \$60.
Grenade—Mr. Woi Yik, \$25.
Maybey—Lieut. Goldney, \$80.
Kukri—Mr. Woi Yik, \$40.

Shabang—Mr. E. Rocha, \$50.
White Eagle—Mr. Ah Sai, \$65.
Shabdz—Sir William Rees Davies, \$135.

Toodeep—Mr. Scull, \$500.
Headlight—Mr. Woi Yik, \$30.
Starboardlight—Mr. Lo, \$50.
Portlight—Mr. C. V. Blason, \$110.

Cutty Sark—Mr. E. Rocha, \$40.
Ally—Mr. Sedgwick, \$65.
C. 37—Mr. Woi Yik, \$35.

Warrior—Mr. D. F. Stevens, \$60.
Indolent—Mr. Woi Yik, \$40.
China Coaster—Dr. Hoogh, \$170.

Zepp—Mr. Scull, \$35.
King Charles—Mr. Lo, \$350.
King Jack—Mr. Barton, \$135.

King Hal—Mr. Scull, \$105.
Two grey ponies were also sold, Mr. Scull purchasing one for \$70 and Mr. Woi Yik the other for \$25.

Mr. F. C. M. Hurley was the auctioneer. Those present included the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), Major General Ventris, Mr. Ellis Kadoorie and several Army officers.

Things Quietening in Mexico. Washington, February 20.—The Twelfth United States Cavalry regiment is leaving the Mexican border for Panama. Conditions on the border have quieted down to such an extent that a large proportion of the troops there will be sent elsewhere for station.

The Twelfth Cavalry heads the exodus.—*Mexico Bulletin.*

Charges in Hongkong or New Kowloon.

(3) On intoxicating liquors, other than spirits of wine, attack and native wines and spirits stored in a general bonded or licensed warehouse, or waterborne at the date of the passing of this resolution, imported into, distilled, made or prepared in the Colony above the strength of 18 per cent. there shall be paid an additional duty of 6 cents for every degree above such strength in the case of brandy, and 5 cents for every degree above in the case of any other liquor.

The Resolution made by the Legislative Council under the provisions of Section 3 (1) of the Liquors Ordinance, 1909, on the 16th day of March, 1911, (published in the Government Gazette of the 17th day of March, 1911, Government Notification No. 169, and on pages 283 and 289 of the Regulations of Hongkong, 1914,) is hereby cancelled.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

Sequel to a Motor Ride.

The adjourned case of the Chinese charged with the manslaughter of another Chinese by knocking him down whilst driving a motor car came on this morning.

Mr. Faithfull appeared for the prosecution, but said he did not know anything about the case. Inspector Sim, outlining the case, said the defendant received a telephone message at the Dragon Garage to proceed to Quarry Bay, there to pick up two European ladies. Defendant went there with the car and they set off on the journey to Hongkong. Whilst on Shaukiwan Road, an accident occurred, in which deceased was knocked down. The driver appeared to have lost his head, and by a spot of blood which was found, the deceased must have been within three feet of the kerb. Apparently defendant, in an endeavour to escape knocking deceased down, had gone on the wrong side of the road, but had not been successful in avoiding the collision. The Europeans asked the driver to go back and look at what had happened, and they boarded a tramcar and proceeded to Hongkong. It appeared that the defendant had not gone to look at what he had done, and the manager, when defendant returned to the garage, was told that something had occurred, and he rang up No. 2 Police Station. He (Inspector Sim) went to the spot with defendant to see if the deceased was there, but he had disappeared. It transpired that, soon after defendant had proceeded to Hongkong with his car, another car had come along and the driver, seeing deceased on the side of the road, in a sitting posture, got out of the car, and asked him what was the matter. No sense could be got out of him, however, and he was taken to Belle View Police Station, where he (Inspector Sim) found him later, awaiting the ambulance to take him to Hospital. Deceased was then taken to No. 2 Police Station, and was later conveyed to Hospital, where he died the following morning.

William Brown, who described himself as a clerk, said that he and a friend hired the car and after they had proceeded some way, defendant blew his horn, although witness did not see anyone in the road in front of the car. The horn was blown two or three times, and about the last time he saw the deceased in about the centre of the road. The deceased was walking in the direction of Hongkong. When they were close to him, the man made a swerve to the right, and the car ran into him. Defendant must have known that he had knocked the man down.

Defendant:—I wanted to stop, but witness told me to go on as he wanted to catch the tram. Witness replied that defendant did not want to stop, and they told him to go on as quick as he could.

His Worship:—You told the man to go on after the man had been knocked down?—Yes.

His Worship:—You ought not to have done such a thing.

Mr. Faithfull:—You saw the man knocked down?—Yes.

In the interests of humanity—His Worship:—This is the witness for the prosecution.

Mr. Faithfull:—I know that, but I want to fix the guilt on defendant. (To witness): Did you know anything about deceased's condition?—No.

Witness added that at the time of the accident the car was not travelling very fast.

George Grotz, draughtsman, stated that they saw the man in front of them, and when the car was close to him he walked right in front of it. There would not have been any accident but for that. At the time the car was only going at about ten to twelve miles an hour.

The hearing was continued this afternoon when evidence as to the cause of death was given by Dr. Koch, who stated that deceased had died of wounds inflicted on the head.

The case was remanded until Friday next.

UNWHOLESOME FOOD.

Pigs Which Were Unfit for Consumption.

Before Mr. J. R. Wool, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged in two counts with exposing food for sale of an unwholesome description. The food, an uncooked pig, was brought into Court and as hastily taken out again by the order of the Magistrate.

The first charge was withdrawn. On the charge of possessing unwholesome food, Mr. Gibson, Veterinary Surgeon, was called to give evidence. He stated that the stamps on the two carcasses were not Government stamps. They were forgeries.

His Worship:—The inference is, then, that they were unlawfully slaughtered?

Mr. Gibson:—I think they died from natural causes, before they were dressed at all. They are quite unfit for food, and never have been fit for food. The meat is in the same condition now as it was before it was dressed.

Defendant was fined \$25, or one month's imprisonment.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Ten Years for Manslaughter.

The concluding case of the Criminal Sessions was brought to a close before Mr. Justice Gompertz to-day. The case was one in which Li To and Leung Sam were charged with the manslaughter of Chai Kam on board the s.s. Ping Sney as she was entering the harbour on January 23. The first prisoner was also charged with assaulting Ip Tso, who intervened in the previous case.

Mr. G. N. Orme prosecuted for the Crown and Mr. F. J. Jenkin defended.

The jury found the first prisoner guilty on the charge of manslaughter and the second prisoner not guilty.

His Lordship sentenced prisoner to 10 years' hard labour. The charge of assault was not proceeded with.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

From MEXICAN, PERUVIAN, CHILIAN PORTS, HONOLULU, AND JAPAN PORTS.

s.s. "ANYO MARU"

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 3rd March, at noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all goods remaining undelivered on the 7th March at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 13th March at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 15th March, 1916.

K. DOUGLAS

Acting Agent, Hongkong, 1st March, 1916.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd March, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th to 23rd March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Agents, Hongkong, 1st March, 1916.

COMMERCIAL

Price of Acetic Acid.
Says the *Singapore Free Press*:—Acetic acid before the war was \$7 a jar, about a month ago it was \$35 a jar and it is now \$50.

Indian Crop Forecasts.
The first forecast of the wheat crop of the North-West Frontier Province of India for the year 1915-16 states that the total area sown up to the end of November, 1915, is estimated at 894,000 acres (irrigated 250,700 acres and unirrigated 573,300 acres)—a decrease of 205,500 acres compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Some Bridge Contracts.
It is understood that the contracts for 127 lattice-type girder bridges, for the extension of the Myen-sing-Bhairab Basar section of the Assam-Bengal railway system, and for 14 bridges, ranging from 20 to 80 metres (65ft. to 198ft.) span for the Federated Malay States Railways have recently been awarded to the Cleveland Building and Engineering Company (Limited), of Darlington. Early delivery is stated to have been an important factor in the placing of these orders.

Bank of New Zealand.
The prosperity of New Zealand during the past year is reflected in the balance-sheet of the Bank of New Zealand recently published. The figures constitute a record, the net profits having amounted to over £319,000, and there is well over a quarter of a million of money available for distribution amongst the shareholders. Thus it will be seen that the new capital has been profitably employed, and it is satisfactory to find that the good services of the staff, of whom over a hundred are in training, are to be recognised by another bonus of 5 per cent on their salaries. The reserve fund to-day stands at the substantial figure of £2,000,000, which is within a quarter of a million of the paid-up capital—a sufficient indication of the strong position of the Bank, which can boast of over 184 millions sterling of deposits.

Machinery Imports at Newchwang.

In a recent report H.M. Consul at Newchwang states that machinery is imported in small quantities, or fitfully, for special purposes. The local bean oil mills obtained their steam engines originally from Shanghai, also their hand presses, but are said to be buying old hydraulic presses; the bean crushing rollers used are often of local make. A few British-made steam rollers are in use. Some reaping machines from America, and ploughs from America and the United Kingdom have been sold. Local weavers of ankle tapes and waist-belts use primitive looms. It is possible that a better machine might be adopted if offered. Possible users and importers of machinery in Newchwang are the Liao Conservancy Board, the two railways, and the two kerosene oil installations. Pile-driving machines are required from time to time in connection with maintenance of the river front, making foundations for buildings, &c.

Australian Metal Industry.
The Commonwealth Government, acting on behalf of the British Government, has commandeered all supplies of molybdenite, wolfram, and scheelite produced in Australia. Before the war, Germany had secured a firm hold upon several branches of the mining industry, almost amounting in some instances to a monopoly. A conference was held recently to consider the various aspects of the copper industry, and the result has been that arrangements have been definitely completed whereby the whole of the copper output of Commonwealth can be dealt with in the Dominion. Metal exchanges are being established in the Dominion, and one of the results of the war will be to free the mining industry of Australia from the clutches of the enemy. The total base-metal output of Australia is valued at \$13,000,000, and the beneficial effect of the Government's action with regard to metals is likely to be felt throughout the whole of the Empire. The treatment of the zinc concentrates, which hitherto have been carried out in Germany will be done in Great Britain.—*United Empire.*

SHOULD GERMAN RECOVER QUARTER?

Popular Novelist's Plain Talk.

The question of giving quarter on the field is a complex one, writes Mr. Hart Kennedy in *T.P.'s Weekly*. If the combatants, on both sides, observe certain rules in common it is simple enough. But this ideal state of warfare has rarely obtained in the world's history. And it is easy to understand why. Different armies have different points of view, and the stress of actual battle makes the nice observance of rules difficult.

Gracious and Divine.
Quarter is the gift of life that the conqueror bestows upon the conquered. It is a divine act of generosity and grace. It may be said, in a sense, that it is a tacit acknowledgment of the truth that mysterious chance is a factor that affects the decision given by the god of battle. It is—perhaps unconsciously—a realisation that the conqueror might indeed have been the conquered, and that if this were so he would wish to be given his life.

It robs warfare of its last brutality. With the highest and most effective manifestation of the fighting instinct there goes the quality of magnanimity. To the best fighting man it is the struggle that is the thing. When the opponent is vanquished, the instinct to spare comes uppermost. For the reason for further violence has passed with the coming of victory. And there arises a feeling of pity for the one who has been rendered helpless. A man of high courage is invariably kind and fair to a vanquished opponent. He would look upon killing him after victory as a most disgraceful and dishonourable act. He therefore gives quarter.

If a foe will not obey the rules of honourable warfare the question as to giving quarter becomes one of great difficulty. It is a poor consolation for people to be told that their champions would not have been defeated had their foes not resorted to foul methods of fighting.

The fact that the Germans fight ferociously does not need to rest upon the evidence of their adversaries. They themselves defend the use of poison. And also they defend the slaughtering of non-combatants. The murdering of non-combatants on the "Lusitania" was received throughout Germany with acclamation. It is in no way necessary, therefore, to quote the findings of non-German tribunals concerning the foul acts committed by the Germans. For they boast about them themselves.

In view of this fact, then, ought they to be dealt with as if they were honourable foes? The human nature of the matter is to say, No. For man is prone to do to others as they do to him.

What of the Germans? And—even outside of this altogether—it may well be pointed out that the logic of the matter amounts to this: If the Germans be allowed to take, with impunity, all kinds of unfair advantages they might indeed win the war because of the added destructive power that these advantages give. No man in his senses would fight a duel with a foe who had a method of poisoning him even before the swords were crossed. Or, rather, if he were forced to fight with him, he would not do so without taking such precautions as would, at the very least, equalise matters.

As to the giving of quarter to such foes as the Germans, certain things come up for consideration. The giving of quarter may imply a willingness to live, so to speak, with them after the struggle is over. If it does not imply this, and, further, if the giving of it absolutely endangers the chance on our side of eventual victory, then it cannot be given.

Another thing. In the stern and terrible game of war the rules must be kept on both sides, or not at all. The Germans have not kept the rules, and, what is more, they declare that they will not keep the rules. Bluff!

And now I am going to say what may appear to be a curious thing. I am sure, as that I am writing this, that the German attitude of stopping at nothing is bluff. I mean it is bluff in the sense

that their idea is that though they may break all the rules of war they will never do so. I am sure that if they really thought that we would act as ruthlessly as they do, their attitude in the matter would change. They have thought out all the factors concerning this war, this amongst them. They appreciate thoroughly the fact that utter ruthlessness in war is only of value to the side that adopts it if the other side refuses to adopt it.

With the Gloves Off.

If we refused them quarter on the grounds that they were poisoners, and that they were using atrocious methods of warfare, they would come to heel at once. They would do their best to fight in a decent manner. The Germans are nowhere near so hard as they would have the world believe. They are ideal fighters in the mass. But individually they are not to be compared with the British. Individually they have neither the hardness nor the physical bravery. If they knew they would get no quarter they would stop their below-the-belt tactics.

Anyone who imagines that this war will be won without taking off the gloves imagines a vain thing.

The Germans have set the pace. And, strange to say, the way not to follow them is to follow them. They are counting on the idea of our not following their methods. The way is to give them as good and better than they send. If we do this we will bring them round to the proper frame of fighting mind. Their courage is the debased half-courage that goes with cruelty and bullying. Really brave men do not do the things they have done, and are doing. These German soldiers carry out the suggestions of evil men of intellect. These men desired a German world-dominion, and they created the most terrible and—in one sense—the most effective army the world has known.

Playing the Game.

This army stops at nothing. It perpetrates enormities that even the army of the Hun of old, Attila, would not have perpetrated.

These Germans poison wells. They murder women and children. Even in the actual fighting they use poison in a wholesale and systematic way.

An army of poisoners! How are they to be met? What is to be done with them? Are we to extend towards them the courtesies that one extends towards fair and honourable fighting men?

Or are we to be as ruthless with them as they are with us? Some would say, No. Some would say: Let us ourselves, fight honourably whatever may come.

But is it fair to our country to do this? Is it fair to allow them to trade upon the belief that, however ferociously they may fight, we will always dangerously hamper ourselves by adhering to the rules of the game? No.—*T.P.'s Weekly.*

Burmese Wolfram Supply.

Fruits of the seed sown by the new Lieutenant-Governor, in the matter of increasing the wolfram industry in Burma, are already being seen in Tavoy, which is the centre of the industry. Since His Honour's December visit, Tavoy has become almost a metropolis, with various officials, permanent and itinerant, representatives of different communities and hundreds of men employed in the wolfram industry. The present production tops 200 tons and the required quantity after March is 350 tons monthly. Over 8,000 Chinese and Indians are huddled at work, with the object of augmenting the output, the effects of the boom being felt in many quarters, chiefly in the Lower Burma Chamber of Mines and the Tavoy Chamber of Commerce, the latter of these bodies being given a splendid start. The important increase is reported of 484 tons in the annual output of wolfram, which makes the highest output so far, viz., 2,115 tons. It is hoped in official circles that the output for the present year will reach 4,000 tons.

SHOULD WE MARRY EARLIER?

Some Strong Views on a Topical Subject.

With prices going up as they are, it is as much as the older and more experienced woman can do to keep the home together. Yet we have the Germans going out of their way to ensure the marriage of girls of sixteen years of age, despite the fact that there are already more unmarried women in that country than there are men to mate with them. If mere schoolgirls are thrust into the most important of all businesses before they have any idea of how to conduct it, the tragedies and troubles of life will increase tenfold.

Marriage is either a sacrament or a sacrifice, and if it is entered into by two people whose minds are absolutely unformed, the chances of its being the former are slight indeed.

An eminent lawyer has stated that he won his first case because his mother was a good cook. She gave him a good breakfast before he went to court, while the man on the opposite side admitted that he had been regaled with an unwholesome meal, and his brain couldn't work.

Learn to Cook, Ladies!

We would have fewer criminals, fewer drunkards, and fewer breakdown dyspepsias, and we should need fewer prisons, hospitals, and asylums, if the cooking in the average home were of a better quality. For this reason alone the woman of twenty-five is far more suitable as a wife.

It is argued that to postpone marriage seriously reduces the likelihood of marriage, but undoubtedly postponement would be preferable to yoking two people together before they had any idea whether or not they could go through their long lives in harmony.

Of course, it is not always safe to regard a prolonged engagement as a surety of happy marriage. There was an instance a few weeks back where the woman was suing for divorce from her husband. It was admitted that he had been betrothed to him for six years, and had seen him nearly every day of that period; yet before they had been married one year they had to separate.

The young girl who has the comfort of a good home, or has been in the habit of earning a reasonable salary herself, would be very foolish to marry a man with a distinctly limited income, because it is only the "angel man" who for love's sake, will stand stinting of food and the lack of other material comforts. Waiting until he can keep her in comfort is by far the wiser plan.

Home is the most beautiful word in the language, and without home there would be no civilization. In the home there should reign peace and comfort. Peace there cannot be if husband and wife form a discord; and comfort is often unknown where a scarcity of cash is to be found.

Dangers to be Avoided. Sometimes when very young couples marry, the man is so madly in love that he does not like to deny his wife anything she wants. Often he will run into debt to please her slightest fancy, and I have known of men who have embroiled so that their brides should not go short of amusements and pleasures. Unless a man were habitually wicked he would not be nearly so likely to do such foolish things with a few more years tacked on to his life. He might be just as much in love, just as eager to supply his dear one with all for which she asked, but experience should have taught him that to be kind to her he must be honest to himself.

Taking the matter broadly, very young marriages should be discouraged. If any are inclined to think differently, I would advise them to visit some of our slums and get to know the lives of some of the poorer people. Talk with those who have married before arriving at the age of discretion and it will be found that nine out of ten will admit that if they could undo their marriage, it would prove the greatest blessing that could happen.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS; SA-SHARP; B-BUYERS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.

Marine Insurance.

Fire Insurance.

Shipping.

Refineries.

Mining.

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.

Land Investment.

Ships.

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BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4% per annum

LOOK FOON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Trustee, Executor of Wills, Attorneys, etc., in connection with the business of the company.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 AM to 8.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

8.00 AM to 9.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

9.00 AM to 10.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

10.00 AM to 11.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

11.00 AM to 12.00 PM. Every 15 Min.

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WIRELESS TO SWEEP
PACIFIC.

Contract Approved for Most
Powerful Stations in the World.

Washington, January 19.—One of the final steps toward linking the United States and its foreign possessions together by a great chain of wireless stations was taken to-day when Secretary of the Navy Mr. Daniels approved a contract with the Federal Telegraph Company of San Francisco for the equipment of the big radio stations now under construction at San Diego, Cavite, P. I. and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Completion of these stations within the next year will pave the way for radio communication from Washington, not only to the insular possessions, but to almost any point in the world where there may be a receiving plant. Plans are being prepared by the Navy Department to increase the power of the equipments at Tutuila and Guam, so as to make them a part of the world chain.

Intermediate stations at Boston, New Orleans, Point Loma, Chicago and Guantanamo already have been strengthened, and are able to relay messages from ships at sea to Washington, via the Arlington towers.

Further advancement in radio development will be made this year at Charleston, S. C., San Juan, Key West, Pearl Sound, Cordova and Mars Island. The plants at these places will be strengthened and their radius of communications greatly extended.

The new stations at Pearl Harbor and Cavite will be the most powerful in the world. They will be equipped with apparatus for exchanging messages over an area of approximately 4,500 miles, the greatest distance ever attempted by radio plants doing a regular business.

Each will maintain direct communication with San Diego, the Canal Zone and the Arlington stations, and be able to sweep the Pacific ocean from the Philippine Islands to Alaska and the Canal Zone.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 4th March, 1916

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

15 Cases Human Hair.

On view from Friday the 3rd March.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1916.

TSANG FOOK.

44, WANGHAI ROAD.

PIANO TUNER & REPAIRER.

OLD PIANOS MADE

LIKE NEW.

CONSULAR REGISTRATION
OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The attention of American citizens and the representatives of American institutions and concerns is called to the fact that the Department of State contemplates that all American citizens, institutions, and corporations shall be registered annually with the consul in whose district they live or operate. The object of this registration is to facilitate the protection of American citizens, institutions, and corporations on the part of the agents of the Government.

Those who, knowing the regulations, nevertheless fail to register and maintain such registration may reasonably be presumed not to be entitled to register and not to be entitled to the American Government's protection.

American citizens, institutions, and concerns located in Hongkong are expected to register at the Consulate-General in Hongkong and to maintain such registration without notice from this office.

GEORGE E. ANDERSON,
Consul General.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1916.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"COMET"

\$6.60 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$6.80 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central

2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Voeux Road, West.

LONDON DIRECTORY

(Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the world to communicate direct with English

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in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

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with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

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of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns & industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Orders for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 5s, or larger advertisements for 10s.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.

25 Abchurch Lane, London E.C.

THERE IS NOTHING TO
JOKE ABOUT

in a headache. It may be serious, particularly with women. In all events it is sure to handicap your activities, at work or at play. There is no need to suffer. Speedy relief found in

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

The sovereign cure for all external aches and pains.

Why endure pain when you can stop it?

That's what LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM does.

And it does it quickly. Backache, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, sore throat, and head-ache speedily and positively relieved. You will be sorry you had not heard about it sooner.

S. J. J. & Co. 1 per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong.

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

To ensure the despatch of correspondence by any particular steamer the public is advised to post at least 48 hours before the time advertised for the closing of the mail.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agulhas Radio Telegraph Station—

Novara. T. H. Wong

R. Companion

MAILS DUE.

Shanghai, Cheong, 1st March
Shanghai, Huihow, 1st March
Europe (London 6th Feb. via Siberia).
Amoy, 3rd March
Shanghai, Atlantic, 5th March.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Amoy—Per GLENFALLOCH, 1st March, 5 p.m.

Saigon—Per SHENON, 1st March, 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per DRUFAR, 2nd March, 9 a.m.

Hoihow and Haiphong—Per HONGKONG, 2nd March, 11 a.m.

Philippine Is., Japan via Nagasaki, Yokohama, Canada, North and South America via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada—Per NIPPON MARU, 2nd March, 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per SHANTUNG, 2nd March, 5 p.m.

[Shanghai Br. P.O. Monday, 6th March.]

Swatow, Fochow, Shanghai & N. China—Per CHEONGSANG, 2nd March, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 3rd March.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe—Per FOKSANG, 3rd March, 11 a.m.

Tientsin—Per KUEICHO, 3rd March, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per HAITAN, 3rd March, Noon.

Strait, India via Ceylon—Per YAT-SHING, 3rd March, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 4th March.

Hoihow and Haiphong—Per LOKSANG, 4th March, 7 a.m.

Haiphong—Per SUNGIANG, 4th March, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Moji, Canada, North and South America via Tacoma United Kingdom via Canada—Per CANADA MARU, 4th March, 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 4th March, 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHENG, 4th March, 5 p.m.

[Shanghai Br. P.O. Wednesday, 8th March.]

Shanghai & N. China—Per HOPSANG, 4th March, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 5th March.

Swatow, Amoy, Fochow via Tamsui—Per KALO M, 5th March, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Moji, Canada, North and South America via Tacoma United Kingdom via Canada—Per CANADA MARU, 5th March, 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 7th March, 3 p.m.

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Port Moresby (via Batavia)—Per TOKITO M., 7th March, 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China (Europe via Siberia)—Per ANHUI, 7th March, 3 p.m.

[Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 11th March.]

Saigon, Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe—Per ATLANTIQUE, 7th March, 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, 9th March.

Strait, Ceylon, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe and London—Per IYO M., 9th March, 11 a.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on Wednesday, 8th March at 5 p.m.—Per NANKIN, 9th March, 2 p.m.

Oysters, Fresh Fried or Stewed

Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Tsuenan, Br. ss. 1,135, W. M. Mearns, 29th Feb.—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Shirata, M. Jap. ss. 3,034, Umv, 29th Feb.—Moji, 23rd Feb. Graphite—J. M. & Co.

Tian, Br. ss. 5,730, J. W. Read, 29th Feb.—Manila, 27th Feb. Gen.—S. & S.

Haimur, Br. ss. 641, Stewart, 1st March. Swatow, 2nd Feb. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Glenfalloch, Br. ss. 1,434, McKenna, 29th Feb.—Singapore, 23rd Feb. Gen.—China.

Kwan-tai, Chi. ss. 1,592, C. Stewart, 29th Feb.—Shanghai, 26th Feb. Gen.—C. M. S. N. & Co.

Kumakata, M. Jap. ss. 774, M. Tadokoro, 29th Feb.—Bangkok, 26th Feb. Gen.—S. & S.

Kaiping, Br. ss. 1,445, McFarlane, 1st March—Canton, 29th Feb. Gen.—D. & Co.

Shantung, Br. ss. 1,561, Meathel, 1st March—Canton, 29th Feb. Gen.—S. & S.

Sakagaki, M. Jap. ss. 57, Kawamura, 1st March—Chang Bay, 23rd Feb. Gen.—Q. S. K.

Kankon, M. Jap. ss. 1,631, Ito, 1st March—C. W. T. Co., D. & Co.

DEPARTED.

Feb. 28.

Taiwan for Melbourne via Manila

Chingchow for Canton

Choyang for Canton

Shanghai for Canton

Osaka Maru for Chingchow

Shanghai for Canton

Daigai Maru for Tamsui via Swatow

Socho Maru for Amoy via Swatow

Chaochow for Brak via Swatow

Feb. 29.

Kinkiang for Siam

Takao Maru for Hongkong

Rancho Maru for Brak via Swatow

Haiphong for Fochow via Swatow

Yingchow for Shanghai

Kanchow for Manila and Dole

Kanchow for Hongkong

Y. Companion for London via Swatow

Tel. Maru for C. W. T. Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE
HARBOR OFFICE.

Feb. 29.

Nichiro Maru for Hongkong

Ceylan Maru for Brak via Swatow

March 1.

Childer for Siam

Kwangshai for Canton

Sakigaki Maru for Moji

Kaiping for C. W. T. Co.

Kweilin for Canton

Kankon Maru for Canton

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st Feb. 1916.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 1st at 10.50.—The Japanese depression has deepened and moved northward. It is now central to the south-east of Hainan.

The anticyclone remains nearly stationary. Pressure has increased moderately from Fochow to Tamsui and over Formosa and N. Luzon. It has decreased slightly over Coochin China and Borneo.

The pressure gradient from the China Coast to the east of Japan.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along the west coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. gale.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoo. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

1st March, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. Weather.

Wanchow 6a

Nemuro 6a

Hakodate 6a

Kobe 6a

Nagasaki 6a

Kyushu 6a

Oshima 6a

Naha 6a

Ishigaki 6a

Shimo-oi 6a

Choshi 6a

Waiwai 6a

Hankow 6a

Kinshang 6a

Changsha 6a

Shanghai 6a

Guangzhou 6a

Amoy 6a

Swatow 6a

Taihoan 6a

Tamsui 6a

Macao 6a

Wanchow 6a

Yokohama 6a

Manila 6a

London 6a

Paris 6a

Batavia 6a

Port Moresby 6a

Byom 6a

Byom 6a

Byom 6a

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